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A SHORT HISTORY

OF THE

RISE AND PROGRESS

OF THE

Manchester Royal Infirmary,

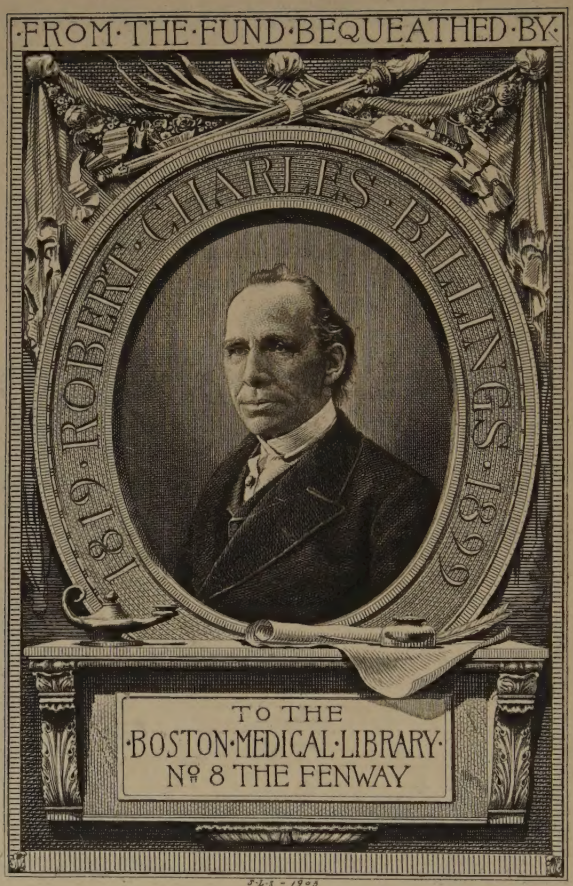
FROM THE YEAR

1752 TO 1877.

BY F. RENAUD, M.D., F.S.A.

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

MANCHESTER:
J. E. CORNISH, 16, ST. ANN'S SQUARE.
1898.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PREFACE.

The compilation of this record of bye-gone events, as they have occurred in the devolution of one of Manchester's earliest and most useful Public Institutions, has been undertaken in a belief that the existing body of Trustees will be pleased to learn more about its modest beginnings, consecutive history, and present condition, than is ordinarily accessible; also, that a permanent memorial of the prudent forethought and active benevolence exhibited by some of Manchester's most enlightened citizens, in the foundation and gradual development of the Royal Infirmary, may prove an acceptable addition to the local annals.

Without cumbering the pages with frequently repeated references, it will suffice to say, that, from 1752 to 1800, the information has been almost exclusively extracted from Harper's newspaper, as the sole remaining source from which it could be gleaned; and that from 1800 to 1877, the writer has consulted the Weekly, Quarterly, and Annual Reports of the Infirmary, supplemented by intelligence from more miscellaneous sources.

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THE MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.

FROM THE YEAR 1752 TO 1877.

THE Royal Infirmary, like many other useful and benevolent Institutions, had a very modest beginning, in the year 1752, when Manchester numbered a resident population of some 30,000 inhabitants, and was in the initial stage of a manufacturing career, from an extension of which the City has since attained to a world-wide celebrity.

Its inception was due mainly to Mr. Charles White, an eminent surgeon, who, after concluding his preliminary studies in London in association with Mr. John Hunter, had recently come to practise his profession in Manchester, and who had been imbued with a zeal for surgical and

anatomical knowledge for which he himself and his contemporary in after years became so famous.

Mr. White was not slow to realise the need of a public institution, established on charitable principles, within which necessitous persons could secure more skilled treatment for their bodily ailments than in their own squalid surroundings.

With the hearty concurrence and financial aid of Mr. Joseph Bancroft—"conspicuous for his public and private charities"—a small house in Garden Street, Shude Hill, was rented for one year, and furnished with a few beds, and other requisites. Shortly following, *i.e.*, April 8, 1752, several gentlemen, desirous to foster and extend this preliminary effort, met privately and decided to convene a more formal gathering of the inhabitants in June, to advise and render assistance towards promoting an enlarged scheme. This meeting was held at the "Old Coffee House," a notable hostelry, known also as formerly occupying the principal part of "Acres Gate," which stretched across the present Exchange Street from the bottom of Market Street, and through an archway of which St. Ann's Square was approached. Up to this date, the only provincial hospital besides Liverpool and Shrewsbury was that of Winchester, which was founded in 1742. Preliminary arrangements towards founding an

Infirmary at Liverpool were made in 1745, when a subscription list was opened. The house was finished in 1748, and opened for the admission of patients in 1749, and calculated to hold 100 beds. The Honorary Professional Staff consisted of three Physicians and three Surgeons. Leeds Infirmary was opened in 1771.

At this June Conference a Committee of four gentlemen was nominated to collect funds, through whose exertions the sum of £300 was obtained in legacies and benefactions, together with about £500 promised as annual subscriptions. Mr. Thomas Touchet was associated with Mr. Bancroft to fix upon the site for a more permanent building, and a covenant was made with Mr. Sedgwick, a surgeon living nigh at hand, for the sale of his garden for erecting thereon a suitable Infirmary, unless a more advantageous site could be found, paying £13. 16s. for the same as annual rent. This proposal not having been considered quite suitable, and Mr. Myles Bower having consented to purchase the above land for his own private use, the Committee met again, after preliminary investigation had been made for another site at the top of Market Stead Lane, known as the "Daub Hole Field," the property of Sir Oswald Mosley, the then Lord of the Manor of Manchester, measuring one acre and

25 perches, and obtainable at a 999 years' lease, and an annual ground rent of £6. Thirty Trustees present voted in favour of the "Daub Hole Field," and six for Mr. Sedgwick's garden. The site of the field was chosen accordingly, and the claim of the existing tenant adjusted.

In the interim, 309 persons had received medical and surgical aid, of which number 264 had been discharged, and 24 were recorded as remaining on the books. A Code of Rules and Regulations had also been drafted and printed whereby a solid foundation was laid for the future government of the projected Institution. One Treasurer and two Deputy Treasurers were elected, and an Honorary Professional Staff chosen, to consist of three Physicians and three Surgeons to be elected annually, together with two Surgeons Extraordinary.

The Treasurer for the time being was ex-officio chairman of all meetings. The names were as follows:—

Myles Bower, Esq.,	Treasurer.
Nathaniel Philips, Esq.,	Deputy Treasurers.
James Massey, Esq.,	
Peter Mainwaring, M.D.,	Physicians.
James Walker, M.D.,	
Samuel Kay, M.D.,	

Mr. Charles White,
Mr. James Burchall, } Surgeons.
Mr. Edward Hall,

Thomas White, Esq., } Surgeons
Richard Hall, Esq., } Extraordinary.

Note: Dr. Thomas White was father of Mr. Charles White.

Towards the end of the year 1753, a conveyance of the land having been formally executed, a large meeting of the Trustees was again held, when an architect's plan of the proposed building was submitted, approved, and ordered to be put into execution. The first instalment of the Infirmary was finished by April, 1755, and arrangements were made for an extension as circumstances might require. Subscriptions to the amount of £815 had been promised, and £955 received as benefactions. In consideration of their services, it was ordered that the *present* Physicians and Surgeons should be accounted Trustees.

In June, 1756, an east wing, uniform with the west wing, was ordered to be built, and appropriated for a laundry and wash-house. The Infirmary proper was constructed to hold 40 beds at the least, with a prospective extension to 80. An oblong sheet of water occupied the front of the "Daub Hole Field," stretching from the present

Portland Street to Mosley Street, and came to be known as the "Infirmary Pond."

The term "Daub" and "Daub Hole" doubtless originated in the circumstance that most of the 16th and 17th century houses in Manchester were built on what is commonly known as the "wattle and daub" style, and that the oblong excavation made by a long-continued removal of the clay formed a suitable bed for the storage of water, from which, aided by other sources, the then inhabitants drew supplies for domestic purposes. That such was the case is emphasized by the fact of arrangements having been entered into with Sir Aston Lever, in 1756, for the conveyance of water from pipes into it from a spring having its source at the top of Shude Hill, the property of this gentleman. (See *Harrop's Mercury*, Sept. 7th.)

1757 In 1757 arrangements were made for taking apprentices into the Infirmary, the term varying from six to seven years, and the payments varying in like manner as time went on. At first the sum stipulated for was 30 guineas—the Surgeons receiving four guineas. At later periods the indentured apprentices paid higher premiums.

1759 In 1759, annual sermons were preached and concerts given in aid of the funds, and musical performances, concluding with fireworks, were

enacted in the Infirmary Gardens. The number of beds occupied had reached 53, and these proving insufficient, arrangements were made for seven additional beds. So well content with the good results already achieved were the Trustees and subscribers to the Infirmary, that they next turned attention towards ameliorating the unhappy condition of lunatics, hitherto so much neglected and
1763 misunderstood. In 1763 a preliminary meeting, consisting of professional and lay members, was held to consider the desirability of building a Lunatic Hospital, which took practical shape in the following year, when, at a general Board of Trustees held in January, subscriptions were opened for the accomplishment of this purpose, all sums so collected to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer. The site fixed upon was to be on a part of the lands adjoining the Infirmary; the prospective cost, £1,200; and the time allowed for its completion, 12 months.

Up till now, there were only three hospitals for the reception, care, and rational treatment of lunatics, viz.: Bedlam (Bethlehem), St. Luke's, and that at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

"An Account of the Rise and Present Establishment of the Lunatic Hospital in Manchester" was printed by J. Prescott, in 1778, together with

an excellent preface, code of rules, names of Governors, and names of contributors. Also another account, printed by J. Harrop, in 1771. Along with these, is a printed copy of the "Rules and Orders of the Public Infirmary at Manchester," dated 1769. These are all bound together in a book preserved at the Reference Library, Manchester.

Early in 1766, the building was completed and ready for the reception of patients, when the following public notice was issued through the medium of the Press, August 5th:—

"The Trustees of the Manchester Infirmary take this means of thanking their generous benefactors for those liberal contributions whereby they have been enabled to erect their intended Hospital for the reception of Lunatics; and at the same time to acquaint the public that the building is now completed and properly accommodated for the entertainment of such unhappy patients. They have engaged a House Governor, and Governess, and proper persons to administer to their allotted departments; and the Physicians and Surgeons of the Infirmary have kindly undertaken to give their attendance gratis to the poor people that shall be admitted according to the following plan. The friends of the patients, or (in case of paupers) the Overseers of the parish or township, are desired to

send a petition to the Weekly Board of Trustees at the Infirmary, specifying the age, sex, and condition of the patient, how long he or she has been ill, whether there are any lucid intervals, whether any means have been used for recovery and with what success, whether afflicted with epilepsy or any venereal complaint, upon which the Weekly Board will direct their Secretary to return an immediate answer to such application, and to send a bond to be executed by two substantial housekeepers for the payment of seven shillings a week for any pauper's subsistence while he is continued a patient in the Hospital, and of the penal sum of 20 shillings for every week he abides there after notice has been received of his being discharged, together with the form of a certificate of the pauper's legal settlement properly executed by the Overseers. In the case of persons of superior conditions, the certificate will not be required, but a Committee will be appointed to treat with the friends about subsistence, and fees to the Doctors and Surgeons. And when these preliminaries are duly settled, the patient will be immediately admitted by the Committee, and all possible tender care be taken of him. The Trustees of the Infirmary are Governors of this Hospital, and the provisions and medicines are to be provided out of the Apothecaries' shop and public kitchen of

the adjoining Infirmary; but the immediate care and inspection of it is committed to 21 of their body, annually to be appointed for the management of the House, the superintendence of the officers and servants, the keeping of the accounts, which are to be audited annually at the General Board of Trustees, in order to reduce the expense of maintaining poor persons as soon as benefactions shall come in to constitute a fund for that purpose. For as it cannot be expected that the Lunatic Hospital should be a burden to the Infirmary, so the Trustees declare that they do not desire to get any advantage to their general stock from the special benefactions that are appropriated to this admirable Charity."

Following on this broad and comprehensive definition of the objects, aims, and relative position of the Lunatic Hospital to the Infirmary, the elected Committee proceeded to enter on their duties; and on January following were in a position to report that, of six lunatics who had been admitted, three had recovered, two had received relief, and one had been pronounced incurable: also that subscriptions and benefactions amounting to £1,553. 3s. 7d. had been received, and £1,510. 5s. 11d. disbursed.

Although the accounts were kept separately, and

submitted annually to the Infirmary Trustees for approval and confirmation, yet as time wore on subscriptions, apart from benefactions to the Lunatic Hospital, grew to be increasingly frequent, under a mistaken impression on the part of contributors that the one Institution was independent of the other. To remedy this mistaken belief, the Infirmary Trustees, by a kind of self-denying ordinance, resolved that in future, benefactions only, as distinct from subscriptions, should be received in support of the Lunatic Hospital, with (see report, 1780) a view to knit both Institutions more closely together, and cause it to be understood that the Infirmary was not only the parent Institution, but also the paramount authority.

Prior to this, *i.e.*, in 1774, arrangements had been made for providing a separate dietary for the lunatics, which had before time been conducted within the Infirmary; and in the following year, by reason of the finances of the Asylum permitting it, the maintenance fee for pauper lunatics was reduced from seven shillings to five per week. In 1780 a further extension of the Asylum building was found necessary, in the direction of Portland Street; and an influx of patients continuing, a yet further addition was made in the same direction, in 1788, at an outlay of £1,260. Up to the year 1790,

patients had been discharged on a Physician's individual responsibility; but from and after this date, it was ordained that none should leave the Hospital as cured without a previous consultation of three Physicians.

1771 In the year 1771 an anonymous gift of £1,000 was legacied to the Lunatic Hospital by a lady, through the hands of the Bishop of Ely.

When the Infirmary was first inaugurated, the medical profession was divided broadly into Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries—a custom that continued till the early part of the present century—it being understood that these latter took instructions from Physicians; and not only compounded their medicines, but acted also as their intermediaries. The office of Apothecary to a public institution was therefore one of considerable responsibility, the more so as he was answerable for the teaching and good conduct of apprentices, the Resident Officer of the Institution, and responsible for the care of the sick inmates in the absence of the Honorary Professional Staff. Whilst the provisional Infirmary was located in Garden Street, a non-resident Apothecary discharged these obligations; but when the permanent building was completed, Mr. Nathl. Poole became the first resident Apothecary, an office in which he was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Walton,

and afterwards by Mr. Thomas Darbey, in 1765, who continued many years to officiate, and finally, having qualified for the post, was elected an Honorary Physician.

1772 In 1772, Mr. Lingard, of Newton, left a legacy to the Infirmary: but the technical terms in which it had been drafted gave occasion for doubt as to its legal validity, so much so that the issue was tried in the Civil Court at Chester, and decided in the Charities' favour, whereby the accuracy of several preceding benefactions was confirmed.

1773 In 1773 Mr. Otho Cooke, Treasurer, died, to whom Mr. Josiah Birch succeeded; and James Massey, Esq., was elected President of the Infirmary, an office which had hitherto been filled by the Treasurer, *de jure*. In this year the population of Manchester numbered 27,246 souls, in 4,268 inhabited houses. Hitherto the Trustees had hesitated to deal with persons suffering from venereal complaints except under very especial circumstances, and a special or Lock Hospital was founded for their treatment, and opened in the year following, when, at a general meeting in the Infirmary, it was decided by a large majority of Trustees present to allow all such as applied to be admitted as out-patients.

In 1778 Mr. Thomas Henry and Mr. Thomas Deacon were appointed visiting Apothecaries.

Up to 1779 no vacancy had occurred in the Honorary Staff, but in this year Mr. Burchall's resignation was received, seeing that for three preceding years he had been unable to discharge his surgical obligations by reason of a painful illness from which there was no reasonable prospect of recovery. The minute book of the Infirmary contains nothing beyond the following entries: "August 22nd, 1775—Dr. Burchall being much indisposed and unable to attend the patients in the Infirmary, Mr. Richard Hall (at the request of Mr. Charles White and Mr. Edward Hall) is desired by this Board to take care of the doctor's patients during his indisposition." "March 20th, 1777—That the thanks of the Board be returned to Mr. Richard Hall, junior, for his care and attendance upon Dr. Burchall's patients for 18 months past, during his state of illness, and that he be requested to continue the same."

Nevertheless, letters and correspondence in the public journals indicated that matters preceding Mr. Burchall's resignation had not been in full accord with the wishes and opinions of many Trustees, and that the appointment of his *locum tenens*, in the person of Mr. Richard Hall, was regarded as a kind of nepotism primarily concocted between Mr. Charles White and Mr. Hall's father,

to the exclusion of Mr. Starkie, a Surgeon whose years and professional standing entitled him to greater consideration, and who had received no intimation of any such temporary expedient being in contemplation. From the contents of an ably-written letter, signed by "an enemy to monopoly, and friend of an injured man," it would appear that in 1775 Mr. White and Mr. Hall *suddenly recommended* and procured as *suddenly* the appointment of Mr. Richard Hall, then about 24 years old, as *the most proper person* to take care of Mr. Burchall's surgical patients, in lieu of Mr. Starkie, who had acquired all knowledge which the Infirmary could give him, he having attended the London Hospitals, and afterwards travelled abroad to familiarise himself with the practices of Continental Schools, and lastly, had practised his profession in Manchester for a period of 10 years.

Mr. Starkie took occasion to address the following letter to the Board on learning what had been done: "August 23rd, 1775. Gentlemen,—I was only this day informed that, in the minutes of the last weekly and annual Board, Mr. Richard Hall (at the request of Mr. Charles White and Mr. Edward Hall) had been desired to take care of Dr. Burchall's patients during his illness. I cannot avoid remarking that *the instantaneous adopting of such a request* must

preclude the possibility of an offer of services from anyone not present; and as it had always been my inclination to propose myself to the Infirmary upon any occasion where my assistance might be thought useful, I should think myself highly blamable to omit it any longer, as even the slightest neglect might be deemed particularly disrespectful in one who owes a very material share of the early part of his education to that Institution. My ignorance of the Doctor's indisposition was the sole cause of my not proposing to officiate during his absence, and I hope will sufficiently apologise for this freedom. I therefore, gentlemen, to avoid an error of the like nature, presume to solicit that you will allow an entry to be made in your Board books of my general offer of service to the Charity as a Surgeon, upon any occasion where I can act with propriety and for the benefit of the Institution, and also my apology for even the appearance of an omission at the last Board. I am," &c., &c.

It so fell out, however, that Mr. Starkie's death, in 1777, was co-incident with Dr. Burchall's resignation, or possibly compulsory retirement, or "expulsion," as Mr. White expressed it in writing. Had Mr. Starkie been living, his friends and supporters would unquestionably have strenuously supported his claim for the vacancy; but having

been removed by death, Mr. Richard Hall's election as full Surgeon followed without any contest. (See printed letters preserved in the Reference Library.)

1777 In October of this same year, the Board considered the desirability of having baths erected for the use of the patients primarily, available also for the outside public on a suitable payment being made. In December, Sir John Parker Mosley claimed to receive an annual rent of four guineas in payment for a water supply to be drawn out from the Infirmary Pond, which concession was agreed to conditionally to its not being accounted as of right.

Dr. Percival was elected a Physician, an appointment which he felt called upon to resign in the following year, partly from ill health, and other causes personal to himself, when he received the distinction of being made Physician Extraordinary, along with Drs. Mainwaring and Kay. Dr. Wright became Physician *vice* Percival, and Dr. George Bell was chosen as an assistant Physician.

1781 When the Infirmary was first established, the Trustees were under a reasonable necessity to exclude all such persons as were afflicted with fevers, small-pox, measles, &c., from being admitted as in-patients, whereas it was equally apparent that they could not be benefited as out-patients; and hitherto the Physicians were under no obligations

to attend any such at their own houses. It was consequently agreed, in July, 1781, that proposals made by Drs. Wright, Bell, Cowling, and Eason, to attend them at their own homes, should be accepted; and these gentlemen were elected accordingly, to be employed at the discretion of the full Physicians of the Infirmary. To the above number Dr. Stapleton was added. In December, a field on the south side of the land lately purchased from Sir John Parker Mosley was added to the existing area. The Board made an entry in their minutes that only the Physicians and Surgeons first appointed should be considered ex-officio Trustees. Whatever led up to this measure it is now not easy to determine, but a long and lucid vindication of the Board's decision followed after the subject had been strongly agitated. Inferentially, this minute was drafted after a full discussion, and for cogent reasons, primarily to convey to the successors of Drs. Kay and Mainwaring that the privilege of being present at Board meetings as ex-officio Trustees had lapsed with the retirement of such honorary officers as had enjoyed the privileges of this distinction at the first foundation of the Infirmary. A more probable explanation may be found in the fact of some prior inconveniences having arisen out of this prerogative. Be this as it may, it appears that,

antecedent to this conclusion, a disquieting situation in the economy of the Infirmary culminated and became public property early in 1782, when Dr. Wright, who had recently been elected full Physician on the retirement of Dr. Percival, brought a charge against Mr. Darbey for modifying his prescriptions, and for other limitations of his prerogatives, &c. These real or inferred charges having been circulated by Dr. Wright in a pamphlet extending over 60 pages, and circulated amongst the Trustees, together with adverse comments on the general management of the Hospital, and Mr. Darbey having also written and published his vindications to the Board's contentment, a special Board was summoned on May 16th, "to take into consideration the contents of this pamphlet, entitled an appeal to the public relating to some transactions at the Royal Infirmary, by John Wright, M.D., together with some other papers that have been published on the same subject, and to take such steps for putting an end to the disputes now subsisting in the Infirmary as may appear most likely to promote the peace and interest of this Charity."

Dr. Wright's proceedings having met with the reprobation of the Board, the assistant Physicians, Dr. Percival, and the visiting Apothecaries, it was ordered that Dr. Wright having endeavoured to

cause dissensions amongst the subscribers to the Infirmary, which tended materially to injure the Charity, and having rendered himself unworthy of being continued a Physician to the Infirmary, be discharged from acting any longer as Physician to the Hospital.

Some vacant land, 12 yards wide and 100 yards in length, between Garratt Lane and the Lunatic Hospital, suitable for gardens, was advertised to be let, and be paled and railed out from Garratt Lane.

1782 In November, 1782, Dr. Mainwaring made a handsome present of books to the Trustees, for the use of the Charity, and by so doing laid the foundation for a Medical Library in the Infirmary; and in the December following, the Trustees received further like presents from Dr. Percival, and J. Mosley, Esq. In this year also, the first printed notice of House Visitors appears, two for each week, together with a like list of patients admitted into and discharged from the Infirmary.

1784 In April, 1784, an obituary notice is found of the death of Dr. George Bell, "an ornament to his profession, by which the poor have lost a great friend, the sick an able physician, and the community in general a valuable and useful member."

Dr. Chorley was elected successor to Dr. Bell.

An offer made by the Physicians and Surgeons to inoculate needy persons for small-pox was accepted.

Sir John Parker Mosley was informed that the Trustees considered the "Daub Holes" the proper fence of their premises. This notice, taken in conjunction with Sir John's claim for annual rent for water taken from the pond, is so far presumptive evidence of a diversity of opinion on this vexed question. A notice was also set up that "whereas mischief had at different times been done to trees and shrubs in the Infirmary Gardens, and wearing apparel stolen, the gates will be closed every evening after dark." (Advt.)

Dr. Chorley having resigned on his leaving for Preston, to the no small concern of the Board, Dr. Lathom, of Macclesfield, succeeded. This latter gentleman's connection with the Infirmary only lasted two years, when he resigned, having been unexpectedly called on to settle in Oxford. Dr. White succeeded.

Mr. Charles White, after 33 years' attendance, made a request that his son, Mr. Thomas White, might be appointed to assist him in the surgical department, which was granted.

1786 Early in the year 1786, arrangements were made with the Overseers of Manchester for providing

medicines and attendance on the sick poor, on payment of 80 guineas a year, and the same for Salford at 20 guineas; also that such as were in the Poor-house should be visited there by a clerk, resident in the Infirmary, to assist the Physicians in visiting home-patients, at a salary of £40 per annum. Poor lunatics were to be admitted to the Asylum on a payment of six shillings a week.

Josiah Birch, Esq., for many years Treasurer to the Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital, died, after rendering to these joint Charities the highest services: "beloved by his family, and respected by his friends, his days were full of honour. The same benevolent principle distinguished him in private life, where his bounteous hand dealt comfort to surrounding objects of compassion."

The rudiments of a future Medical School were established in October, by Mr. Charles White, assisted by his son Dr. Thomas White, giving three lectures introductory to a course of Anatomy and Physiology, to be followed by Mr. Henry, with a like course on Chemistry. The central situation of Manchester, together with its possessing an excellent Hospital, pointed it out to these gentlemen as an eligible place for the establishment of an Institution intended as introductory to the superior schools for the study of medicine, or as a substitute

for these schools. In this same month, Henry Worrall, Esq., was elected Treasurer, and Dr. Mainwaring died.

A revision of the Rules was contemplated, to the effect principally that no previous one should be rescinded and no new rule made, save at a General Board, and after due advertisement in public papers, with a two-thirds majority of Trustees present; also that Rule 2, made in 1783, be rescinded. (See 1790.)

1787 In 1787, a further enlargement of the Lunatic Hospital having been found necessary, articles were entered into with Mr. Thomas Sharp to effect the same at an estimate cost of £1,260.

The appraised expenditure on the Infirmary having exceeded the income by £400, an appeal was made to the public to liquidate the debt, which was so effectual that it enabled the Board to give directions in the year following for plans and estimates being sent in for an addition of several new wards.

Leave was given to Mr. Darbey, resident Apothecary, to resign and attend lectures in London; and one additional Physician and one additional Surgeon was to be added to the Honorary Staff. When Mr. Darbey left for further study and qualification in London, a unanimous vote of thanks

from the Board was passed for the exemplary faithfulness with which, for more than 20 years, he had discharged the offices of Apothecary and House Surgeon; and he was presented with a gold medal as a token of esteem, and as a small remembrance of the sense entertained of his services. This pleasing function happened in 1788. Mr. Wood succeeded.

In the same year, many patients were discharged by reason of a slight fever having broken out in the House. A lengthy report from the Medical Officers followed, touching this prevailing unhealthiness, and an order was made to the effect: 1st—That proper openings for the admission of air were needed; 2nd—That the ceilings should be raised; 3rd—That iron beds should replace wooden ones; 4th—That the floors should be washed with soap and water, and no sand allowed to remain on them, also that doors and windows should be varnished; 5th—That five more Nurses should be engaged; 6th—That the wings of the Infirmary should be raised, and other additions for accommodating more patients, together with a diminution in the number of beds.

All of this clearly points to an outbreak of hospital gangrene, due to overcrowding, deficient ventilation, and perhaps also to choked drainage, which seems to have been overlooked.

1788 December 25th, 1788. The Trustees had under consideration the expediency of rescinding Rule 13, and of adding one Physician and one Surgeon more to the list of medical gentlemen. Hitherto this rule had remained unchanged, and was to the effect that "such Physicians and Surgeons as are agreed upon at a General Board be nominated to attend the Infirmary, and that, whenever a vacancy shall happen after the first appointments, the number of each shall not exceed three." Seemingly the Board's initiative was taken after opinions had been expressed that some negligences had followed from a need of more Surgeons, &c.

Hereupon the following letter was addressed to the Board and Trustees generally, signed by all Physicians and Surgeons:—

"Gentlemen,—The determination of the General Quarterly Board, on last Thursday, has not a little surprised us, especially as only one of our body was in the least acquainted with the intended motion. Conscious to ourselves that we have not in any respect neglected our duty, and never having applied to the Board for further assistance, we cannot conceive on what principle the Board should wish to make an innovation which, to the generality of Trustees, may convey an implication of our neglect or inability. Our conduct having hitherto met with

the approbation of the Trustees, it is to be hoped they will not permit a rule to be broken which has sufficed ever since the institution of the Charity. As we do not apprehend that the alteration will produce any real advantage to the Infirmary, we are determined to resist it. We cannot avoid taking notice of a paragraph in Wheeler's paper of Saturday last, which states that the motion was carried almost unanimously, for the truth of which we appeal to the gentlemen who were present, though it is well known that several Trustees came there to support the motion, when those who were opposed to it were taken by surprise. We are, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient humble servants, John Cowling, Alexander Eason, Thomas White, Charles White, Edward Hall, Richard Hall."

The ultimatum couched in this letter, of necessity implied war *à l'outrance* between the Medical Faculty, the Board, and Trustees generally, involving a vital question touching the present administration and future government of the Infirmary. So far from any precipitate action having been taken by the Board, the contrary would seem to represent the literal facts, seeing that so early as the year 1783 the desirability of increasing the Honorary Staff had been simmering, alike in the best interests of the Charity, and for the contentment of the general body

of Trustees, let alone the inhabitants generally. Practically the work entailed had outgrown the capacity of the existing staff to cope with, however willingly, if unwittingly, they had agreed to discharge additional obligations over and above such as had primarily been contemplated.

1789 In January, 1789, the Trustees were publicly adjured to withhold their votes or promises to any gentleman who might solicit them until such time as the Trustees at large had determined the expediency of making any addition to the number of the Faculty already engaged. After much intervening correspondence a General Quarterly Board was held on March 25th, when a large number of Trustees were present, 114 of whom supported the Board's recommendation, and 62 opposed it. At this same meeting it was ruled that in future any suggestion touching alteration of rules should be publicly advertised at least 14 days prior to the meeting of a General Board.

The Physicians and Surgeons threatened to resign.

At this date 71 beds were occupied in the Infirmary, and 58 lunatics were accommodated in the adjoining Hospital.

At a Special Board Meeting, held on October 19th, pursuant to notice, Drs. Ferriar and Bew

were elected Physicians to visit home patients in weekly rotation, in conjunction, when necessary, with the three Physicians of the Charity. It was further ordered that the name of the Physician whose turn it was to visit these patients should be inserted in the weekly papers. On November 2nd, Drs. Cowling, Eason, and White resigned their office as Physicians to the home patients, the care of whom then devolved exclusively on Drs. Ferriar and Bew, after the towns of Manchester and Salford had been divided into convenient visiting districts.

In 1790, Mr. John Egerton Killer was elected Clerk to the Physicians, and Mr. Wood resigned the office of Apothecary.

A proposal was made to build a Dispensary in connection with the Infirmary, and a decision was come to for a new codification of the rules.

1790 In May, 1790, a Lying-in Charity was established, distinct from the Infirmary, to which Mr. Chas. White and his son, and Messrs. Edward and Richard Hall were elected "Men-Midwives Extraordinary." A letter was addressed to the Infirmary Trustees by Mr. William Simmons—who had taken the initiative in establishing the Lying-in Charity—offering his services to them as "Surgeon Man-Midwife," only stipulating that such medicines as might be required should be supplied at the cost of

the Infirmary. In reply, the Messrs. White and Hall wrote to the effect that in their judgment the business of the Infirmary was already sufficiently complex, since the addition of the Lunatic Hospital and the home patients, and fully sufficient for the then Apothecaries' shop. They further, and very judiciously, suggested that it would be more to the Infirmary's interests, and to the description of patients, to have a separate establishement, on a broad basis, for delivering poor married women at their own habitations, as apart from their introduction into the Infirmary. On receipt of this opinion, the Board, after conveying thanks to Mr. Simmons, announced to him their inability to further his suggestions. For the present, therefore, Mr. Simmons' endeavour to get himself elected an additional Honorary Officer was defeated; for indeed, at this time the relations subsisting between the Trustees and the Medical Faculty had already been sufficiently strained from a pre-existing diversity of views and opinions as to the measures which, in this stage of transition, would best further the general welfare of the Institution, for the advancement of which both parties were honestly and earnestly striving, and each as desirous to promote.

Dr. Darbey, formerly Apothecary, having duly qualified, was elected Physician to home patients in

conjunction with Drs. Ferriar and Bew; whilst the number of full Physicians and Surgeons was increased from six to twelve.

In July, a Joint Committee was appointed of Medical Officers and Trustees, to consider and report in three months' time, to examine and inquire into everything relative to the Infirmary, Lunatic Hospital, Home Patients, Baths, and the desirability of making an extension of the Charity. Their recommendations and suggestions came before the next Quarterly Board, and were as follows :—

1st.—That so much of Rule 13 as limits the number of Physicians and Surgeons should be rescinded.

2nd.—That sick poor persons should be visited at their homes by Physicians and Surgeons.

3rd.—That a Physician and Surgeon should be present when out and home patients sought admission.

4th.—That in-patients should be admitted as heretofore.

5th.—That a building be erected on the grounds to accommodate out and home patients.

6th.—That so many Physicians and Surgeons be elected as to make the number six in each class.

7th.—That Drs. Cowling and White attend only

in-patients and lunatics, unless they desire to attend home patients also.

8th.—That a weekly payment of three shillings and sixpence be required for domestic servants as in-patients.

9th.—That a book shall be kept at the Infirmary notifying attendance of Physicians and Surgeons.

Strong protests were made against any alteration of Rule 13 by many influential Trustees, including the Duke of Bridgewater, Earl Stamford, Lord Grey de Wilton, and Henry Mainwaring, Esq., notwithstanding which, when a poll was taken, 217 Trustees voted for the repeal, and 142 against it. That some part of the Sub-Committee's report was distasteful is made manifest from the circumstance that Drs. Cowling, Eason, and White tendered their resignations as Honorary Physicians; and Mr. Charles White, Mr. Edward Hall, and Mr. Richard Hall, as Honorary Surgeons, whereupon Drs. Ferriar, Bew, Darbey, and Le Sassier were declared Physicians; and Messrs. Simmons, Bill, Taylor, Killer, Ward, and Hamilton, Surgeons. Dr. Parr, of Liverpool, and Dr. Samuel Argent Bardsley, of Doncaster, were elected shortly afterwards.

With the above important exception, all the remaining suggestions of the Sub-Committee were adopted unanimously, together with an expression

of opinion that "it was absolutely necessary that complete responsibility should attach to every office and department of both Charities." It is noticeable that a considerable augmentation of annual subscriptions came to the support of the Charity, as a consequence of the above meeting of Trustees.

When tendering his resignation, Mr. Charles White wrote and published a letter in the public prints, saying, "that he did so with great reluctance, and a very severe pang, after 38 years' service; but attempts, in his opinion, very unjustifiable, then making to undermine the constitution of the Infirmary, as originally established, and lately and fully confirmed by the great majority of Trustees, together with a neglect with which the Faculty had lately been treated, compelled him to quit a situation he could no longer hold with satisfaction, or with honour."

As a corollary to this, and a significant intimation on the part of the Trustees that they were resolved not only to support the Board of Management in what their delegates considered desirable in the best interests of an expanding Infirmary, but were also unprepared to acquiesce in the wishes of others, however emphatically conveyed, on whom these obligations did not specially devolve, they gave a public dinner at the Bridgewater Arms

Hotel, to which the Physicians and Surgeons recently elected, and other Medical Officers of the Institution were invited, with James Massey, Esq., president, in the chair.

Several alterations in the rules were made: amongst others, that no one should vote as a Trustee unless his subscription had been paid four months previously; that in lieu of fixed charges being made for poor lunatics, not paupers, the funds of the Infirmary might be used, with consent of the Trustees; that apprenticeship fees should be raised from 50 guineas to £110; and that surplus fees, recently paid from apprentice fees to the Surgeons, should be relinquished, and be appropriated to the purchase of books for the library and for anatomical preparations; also that the library should be open to the Trustees.

In September, the Trustees had under consideration the desirability of re-purchasing a plot of land at the west end of the Lunatic Hospital for the use of this Institution, which had been conveyed to Mr. Pottinger, and this gentleman having consented to relinquish it on the same terms as those on which it was purchased, he was made a life Trustee.

In December, Mr. William Wood resigned the office of Apothecary, and Mr. Killer was elected in his stead.

Since the inauguration of the new rules, the number of persons treated in their own homes and elsewhere had doubled; and it is on record that these rules were so highly prized and approved, that copies had been forwarded to Trustees of the Leicester, Shrewsbury, and Northants Infirmaries, and to other large towns, where it was intended to follow them.

Towards the close of this year, the aged President, finding himself unable to be present at the Quarterly Board Meeting, addressed the following letter to his colleagues, written from his residence at Rosthorn, which so ably and gently summed up the events of the preceding year, and foreshadowed a method of procedure so well calculated to further benefit the Infirmary, that the Board ordered it to be printed and circulated in the newspapers. They added that 79,625 patients had received benefits from the Infirmary, exclusive of such as had been admitted into the Lunatic Hospital, and that when the new building was completed, they would be enabled to provide 50 additional beds for in-patients. Mr. Massey's letter is as follows :—

"Gentlemen,—It is now above a year since the new system was introduced in these Charities, and it is with no small pleasure that I observe the consequences, for the very best effects are manifest,

and I understand are even allowed by those who stood forward to prevent any alteration. For not only a strict attendance on the patients is secured, but every disorder that the human frame is subject to, whether of body or mind, finds complete assistance at these Charities. The rules for their government are justly admired, and, if I am not very much misinformed, they have been the means of general inquiry in most, if not all, of the Hospitals in London; and it is certain that most of the Infirmaries in the country have desired a book of our rules to be sent to them. These are pleasing circumstances, and promise that the good of our new system will not be confined to this town and neighbourhood only, but that it will be of universal benefit to our fellow-creatures. If I were to say all I think and feel on this occasion, I should be in danger of tiring the patience of the Board. I shall, therefore, content myself with observing that the reform surpasses my most sanguine anticipations, and we have great reason to congratulate ourselves in the appointment of Physicians and Surgeons—for men of better character or more ability could not have been easily selected. The Trustees, after having so completely provided attendance on the sick poor in all cases of sickness, should next turn their attention to the support of this extensive plan.

I understand the new building is in great forwardness, intended partly as a Dispensary, partly for wards to accommodate in-patients, with the addition of some separate wards for patients who may happen to be seized by fevers or other infectious disorders while in the Infirmary. The expense of this building, I am informed, will nearly exhaust the whole of the money which the Charity has put out at interest; and although the town and neighbourhood of Manchester was very liberal in new subscriptions during the last year, yet I perceive by that year's report that the increase fell short of the expenditure £354. 1s. 8d. I think it therefore incumbent on the Trustees to look round, and devise some means to support so much expense for the prodigious increase of patients, which I see was last year no less than 1,178 (and I understand are still increasing), the expense of building, beds, and furniture to accommodate more in-patients, and the disproportion of subscriptions and expenditures render something necessary to be done, and I am sure the necessity needs only to be generally known to be sufficiently provided for. There are, in the town of Manchester and neighbourhood, very great numbers of people who, from their situation in life would not perhaps become yearly subscribers, but yet would liberally contribute occasionally. I

could therefore wish to see some mode adopted to give such persons an opportunity of affording their assistance; and it is very probable there are many who now subscribe annually that would not wish to increase their subscriptions, but yet would cheerfully give a few guineas occasionally; and I think, if the Board would devise some mode of making the wants of the Charity more generally known, many new subscriptions would be obtained. I remember that about 30 years ago, it was usual to have Charity Sermons preached for the benefit of the Infirmary. If this were resumed for one year in Manchester, Salford, and the neighbourhood, for a circle of 20 miles—a distance which at least partakes of its benefits in a very considerable degree—I am persuaded that so considerable a sum would be raised as to make a renewal of the application unnecessary, for I can neither doubt the readiness with which the clergy and other pastors of every denomination would preach, nor the ability with which the people would contribute to the Charities which are always extending their endeavours of doing universal good. I wish it was in my power to attend the Quarterly Board, on Thursday next. If, however, anything I have said will in the least serve the Institution, it will give great pleasure to, gentlemen, your humble servant, JAMES MASSEY."

After hearing this letter read from its venerated and now venerable President, replete with wise counsel and practical suggestions, in which also a kindly and brief reference was made to bye-gone diversities of opinion and action, the Board recorded its thanks to the writer, and ordered it to be printed and circulated.

In response to Mr. Massey's appeal, Charity Sermons were preached in all the Churches and Chapels within the radius indicated, and considerable sums flowed in to swell the Infirmary coffers.

1792 Eminent counsel having given their opinion that, by the Statute of Mortmain, the deeds of conveyance were void, by reason of their not having been properly enrolled, and notice to the same effect having been received from the Court of Quarter Session in Manchester, a special meeting of the Board was summoned for a more full protection of their property, and to take into consideration the propriety of applying to His Majesty in Council for a Charter, or to Parliament for an Act to enable them to prosecute with effect all persons who should in future attempt to injure the property of the Charities, and to pursue such other measures as should appear necessary.

In the Autumn a further Special General Board was summoned to confirm an agreement made for

the purchase of the lands then held on lease from Sir John Parker Mosley; to fix the mode of ascertaining the boundaries of the lands; to apply to Parliament for an Act to obtain a good title to the same; to exonerate Sir J. P. Mosley from all expenses incurred in the obtaining of such Act; to incorporate the Trustees; and to appoint a Committee for the conduct of the business.

Sir John Parker Mosley placed himself in communication with Mr. Charles White and Mr. John Dickinson, Trustees of the Mosley Estate, and agreed to accept a 25 years' purchase on the reserved rents conditionally to his being freed from all expenses past or future; that the purchase value should represent to him a sum of £2,050 after a good title had been obtained; that no alterations were made in the conveyances executed in the years 1753 and 1783; and that the boundaries should be properly settled by arbitration.

By virtue of the Act, so to be applied for, it was understood that the Charities should be incorporated under the style and title of "The Trustees of the Manchester Infirmary, Dispensary, Lunatic Hospital, and Asylum"; and that the lands belonging to the Charities should be inserted; also that no power should be given to any individual by name, but that all power should be lodged in a

majority of Trustees. The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Rules should form a part of the Act.

Rule 2.—That all benefactors of £30 and upwards at one time, be Trustees during life.

Rule 3.—That all Subscribers of two guineas, or upwards, annually, be Trustees during payment.

Rule 4.—That the Head or other Officer, for the time being, of any township, body corporate, or society, subscribing two guineas, be a Trustee.

The Trustees at general meeting should be empowered to make bye-laws, but that the election and removal of officers should be vested in General and Special Boards only. That a majority of Trustees should be empowered to enlarge the present Charities or to establish any other Charitable Institution upon the lands purchased, and that all the same powers should extend to any new Charitable Institution which are given to those now existing. Power to prosecute all persons trespassing, and same power to extend to any member of its own body, Benefactor, Trustee, or Subscriber; and that the property of the Baths shall be protected in the same manner.

A Committee was appointed to superintend the passing of the above Act of Incorporation; and, in order to obtain the Act, the Trustees were advised that it would be necessary to present a petition to

the House of Lords, which should be signed by all available Trustees. The original of this petition has found a place in the Manchester Reference Library, and is as follows:—

"To the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

"The humble petition of several persons whose names are hereunder written, Trustees and other Benefactors of the public Infirmary, Lunatic Hospital, and Dispensary in Manchester, in the County Palatine of Lancaster (on behalf of themselves and all other persons, Trustees and Benefactors of the said Infirmary, Lunatic Hospital, and Asylum), and of the several other persons whose names are also underwritten, and who are interested in the messuages, buildings, lands, tenements, and hereditaments now belonging to and in the possession of the said Trustees and Benefactors. Sheweth that sometime in about the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-three it had been agreed upon to erect and build in the town of Manchester aforesaid a public Infirmary or Hospital for the relief of poor, sick, diseased, and wounded persons, to be maintained by the voluntary subscriptions and other contributions of the Trustees of the said intended Infirmary or Hospital, and other charitable and well-disposed persons; and Sir Oswald Mosley, of

Ancoats, in the parish of Manchester aforesaid, Baronet, being seized of his demesne as of fee to him and his heirs, of and in a certain field or close of land called the 'Dobb Hold Field,' situate in Manchester aforesaid, and the said field or close being a proper situation for such Infirmary or Hospital, the said Sir Oswald Mosley in order to encourage so laudable an undertaking did by Indenture bearing date the third day of December which was in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-three, grant, demise, and lease unto George Lloyd, Edward Greaves, Edward Byrom, James Massey Esquire, Myles Bower Gentleman, John Bradshaw, Robert Booth Esquires, James Walker Doctor of Physic, John Lees, Robert Livesay, Nathaniel Philips, and Samuel Mellor, Merchants, All of the said field or close, with the appurtenances To hold the same to them, their executors, administrators, and assigns, for the term of 999 years, In Trust for the purposes of such Infirmary or Hospital, yielding and paying the yearly rent of £6 to the said Sir Oswald Mosley, his heirs and assigns.

"That a large building was soon afterwards erected on the said field or close which has been used ever since as a public Infirmary or Hospital. That several other large additions have since been made

to the said Infirmary for a Lunatic Hospital and Public Baths. That the said Infirmary, Lunatic Hospital, and Public Baths are of great utility to the very populous town and neighbourhood of Manchester aforesaid. That in the year 1783 it having been found necessary to enlarge the said Infirmary, Lunatic Hospital, and the yards, courts, and grounds thereto belonging, the Trustees thereof contracted and agreed with Sir John Parker Mosley, Bart. (a devisee named in the will of Sir Oswald Mosley deceased) and his Trustees, for the purchase of a certain plot, piece, or parcel of land adjoining to the said Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital, containing 11,211 superficial square yards. That in pursuance and performance of the said contract or agreement, the said Sir John Parker Mosley and his Trustees by Indenture of lease and release, dated respectively the first and second days of October, 1783, did grant and release unto certain Trustees therein named All the last mentioned plot, piece, or parcel of land To hold the same to them and their heirs in fee, subject to the payment of the annual rent of £76 In Trust for the use of the said Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital. That an Asylum for lunatic patients, a Dispensary, and some other buildings have since been erected upon the land comprised in the last-mentioned deed for the

benefit and improvement of the said Charities. That the buildings and other improvements upon the lands comprised in both the said deeds have cost the said Trustees and other Benefactors the sum of £1,500 and upwards. That the Trustees of the said Infirmary, Dispensary, and Lunatic Hospital and Asylum have been advised that their title to all the lands aforesaid on which the said Infirmary, &c., are built is defective and void on account of the said rents reserved in the said lease and conveyance respectively falling within the penalties and forfeitures of the Statute of Mortmain, viz.: 9 George II, Charles 36, and on account of the said Indenture of the second day of October, 1783, not having been duly enrolled. That the Trustees and other Benefactors aforesaid have applied to the said Sir John Parker Mosley and his Trustees to confirm the title to the said lands, to which they have consented and agreed, if they were enabled to do so; but that it is not within their power to confirm the said titles respectively without the aid and authority of Parliament. That it would be of great public utility and would tend to the encouragement and support of the said Infirmary, Lunatic Hospital, Dispensary, and Baths to have the said lease and conveyance severally declared valid and effectual, by the authority of Parliament, and to have the Trustees

of the said Charities incorporated. That it would be a very material injury to the said Charities, and a great detriment to the public, if the said Indentures of lease and conveyance, or either of them, should at any time hereafter be set aside and made void.

"Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Lordships will be pleased to give leave to bring in a Bill for incorporating the Trustees of the said Infirmary, Dispensary, Lunatic Hospital and Asylum into one body politic, and corporate, and for confirming their title to the said lands and premises contained in the said lease and conveyance thereof respectively; and your petitioners shall ever pray.

"Signed, James Massey, President; Henry Worrall, Treasurer; and 134 Trustees." (See A.D. 1808.)

This petition not being sufficiently advanced for presentation to the then Session of Parliament, was ordered to be in readiness for the next Session. (See Weekly Board Minutes, Feb. 27, 1794.) A further delay was considered prudent pending the coming of age of Sir Oswald Mosley's eldest son.

It was ordered (March 23rd) that the pediment to the new building should be inscribed "Erected A.D. 1792." In June, Dr. Parr resigned the office of Physician by reason of failing health. Dr. Edward

Holme succeeded in 1794. In November a further purchase of land from Mr. Hawkins was determined on, at prices of 5½d. and 3d. per superficial square yard respectively; and some houses were contracted for; also for the conveyance of another plot of land near to the Infirmary, owned respectively by Sir Ashton Lever and Mr. John Peploe Birch. These contracts were completed early in the following year, Sir J. P. Mosley consenting. The Indenture for release of Sir J. A. Lever's land bears date Oct. 2nd, 1783. (See schedule of deeds, Infirmary minute book.)

1793 In January the boundaries of the Infirmary lands were to be determined. In June, Mr. Henry Worrall gave notice of his intention to resign the office of Treasurer, and John Leigh Philips, Esq., was elected in his stead.

October 14th. Two cellars in front of the Infirmary were advertised to be let.

November 15th. The Physicians of the Infirmary advertised that they were willing to admit pupils to see their practice, paying five guineas for the first two sessions, and three guineas for the third; but only such pupils were to be eligible as either were, or had been, duly apprenticed.

1794 January 3rd. Mr. Tate, of Manchester, presented to the Trustees of the Infirmary, &c., an elegant

portrait of James Massey, Esq., the first President, to be placed in the Board Room. Mr. Tate was a pupil of the justly-celebrated portrait painter, Wright, of Derby, whose style he so closely followed.

September 25th. Dr. Bew resigned the office of Physician, on his removal to Kendal, and Dr. Alexander Bertram succeeded in 1794.

In November, prefaces to the annual reports of the Infirmary began to be published in the newspapers.

In the Autumn of this year fevers became unusually prevalent, and in December a long report was drawn up for the guidance of the authorities by Drs. Percival, Ferriar, Darbey, Bardsley, Holme, and Bertram, indicating their chief causes, and the sanitary improvements rendered necessary. Subscriptions were opened supplementary to the exhausted resources of the Overseers.

1795 January. Dr. Bateman resigned his office of Physician, and Dr. Le Sassier, by reason of ill-health felt compelled to relinquish his obligations to further visit home patients, some 40 or 50 of which were at this time on his list. In preference to making any change in the rules, the Board decided to tide over the difficulty by making a temporary arrangement with one or more qualified medical practitioners (of whom Mr. John Killer was one), who were to receive

a gratuity of 30 guineas for their services; also that a Physicians' Clerk should be appointed for visiting and assisting in the care and treatment of home patients, with a salary of £50 yearly in addition to board and lodging within the Infirmary.

June 6th. A private person, A.B., having enclosed money to defray the cost of a portrait of Charles White, he was requested to sit for it, and when finished that it should be hung in the Board Room, as a mark of distinction for his eminent services.

June 30th. The Physicians having represented that a middle-aged resident of experience and character should be appointed, to act alike as instructor of apprentices, and supervisor of pharmacy, the Trustees concurred and advertised for one such, with a salary of £60 and collateral benefits from apprentice fees. Mr. Richard Willoughby was elected to this office, *vice* Mr. J. Killer, who had resigned.

July. Ordered that Mr. Crane, of Ardwick, should be requested to go occasionally to our country apartment there, and enforce good order, regularity, and economy amongst the patients.

In September, the Physicians memorialised the Board, that in future vacancies for the office of Physician, candidates should produce extracts from

the register of the University of which they were members, together with period of residence, &c. Board ordered accordingly.

Sir John Parker Mosley having set up a claim of re-entry, and the Board being of opinion that it had no legal foundation, determined to resist it; and they also affirmed that the leasing of the houses in Portland Street to the Committee of the Board of Health did not infringe the laws and constitution of the Charity. A probable explanation for this somewhat unreasonable claim having been preferred may be found in the circumstance of Sir J. P. Mosley having been pronouncedly opposed to fever patients being congregated so near to inhabited thoroughfares, as indeed were many other persons, who expressed their opinions at public meetings and by letters in the Press. (See Cowdray's *Manchester Gazette.*)

Dr. Robert Darbey resigned the office of Physician by reason of failing health.

1796 On the 2nd of January, the Infirmary sustained the loss of its first President, in the person of James Massey, Esq., of Rosthorn, who died greatly and deservedly lamented by a very numerous acquaintance. His vacancy was filled in March following by his Grace the Duke of Bridgewater, whose

ordinary attendances at Board meetings were delegated to John Leigh Philips, Esq., the Treasurer.

In February, the Medical and Surgical Staff of the Infirmary interested themselves actively in promoting the building of an Hospital specially designed for patients stricken with fevers, who had hitherto been received into the Infirmary, which Hospital was to be in direct connection with the Infirmary. (See History of the Fever Hospital in Aytoun Street.)

Dr. Darbey presented his anatomical preparations to the Infirmary, in May, and died in August following, having been highly esteemed whilst living, and lamented in death. Dr. Eason also died this year from an injury to the spine, caused by a fall from his horse. It is recorded that he was a man disinterested in his views, a good friend and Physician, charitable to the poor, and highly esteemed by the public generally.

In September, some unofficial proposals were made for drawing off the water from the Infirmary Pond, and utilising the space for a market.

Dr. Samuel Cave, of Abergavenny, an Army Physician, was elected to fill one of the death vacancies.

1797 In August, "a crossing of broad flat stones was made from the end of the Infirmary railings to the

street opposite, and accounted a great convenience to the foot passengers."

1798 March 23rd. An order was issued from the Board that from and after Midsummer the charge for in-patients, such as apprentices, domestic servants, and soldiers, should be advanced from 3s. 6d. to 5s. per week, in consideration of the enhanced cost of provisions; also that six weeks' sustenance money should be deposited, and the balance, if any, returned on the patient leaving. All paupers recommended by the Overseers in right of annual subscriptions, were to be charged 5s. on admission. It was ordered further that, by reason of abuses, neither porter nor unmedicated wine should be dispensed out of the House, except to patients in the House of Recovery.

A course of lectures was advertised to be delivered next year, by Mr. Gibson, on anatomy and physiology, with demonstrations on the *gravid uterus*, in Mr. C. White's Museum, Cross Street, King Street.

September. So many accidents having arisen out of unguarded machinery, the Board made a general request to mill owners, that they would cause the same to be so guarded as to prevent the entanglement of clothes.

The Board, impressed with the good work done at

the House of Recovery, and aware of the low state of its funds, agreed to relinquish all claim for rent due last June, on the premises appropriated to that Institution.

By reason of the Stamp Office requiring from the printers of newspapers a duty of 5s. for the insertion of any benefaction, legacy, or subscription to these Charities, it was ordered that they should only be publicly notified after the usual Quarterly Meetings instead of weekly as heretofore.

In consequence of a recommendation of the Medical Committee, a stove for warming the Lunatic Hospital was set up.

William and Ann Howarth were elected to take upon themselves the management of the Baths at Christmas. From this date to their removal they were commonly known as "Howarth's Baths."

1800 April. The friends of in-patients were allowed to visit them on Mondays and Wednesdays each week, from three to five o'clock.

August 22nd. Dr. Ferriar, as Chairman of the Medical Committee, addressed the following letter to the Weekly Board :—

"The Medical Committee, taking into consideration the importance of the office of House Surgeon and Apothecary to these Charities, request the Board will favour them with a perusal of the

testimonials which have been delivered in by the respective candidates, that the Committee may have an opportunity of assisting the Board with their opinions concerning the qualifications of the different competitors for the office."

To this letter the Board *uno animo* replied as follows :—

"The Board respectfully acquaint the Committee that the letters which have been received are regularly laid upon the table of the Board Room every Monday, for the inspection of the Trustees at large, with whom alone the appointment rests, according to the established rules of the Charity.

"Signed, J. N. PHILIPS, Chairman."

To this rejoinder, the Medical Committee made answer that "they were equally surprised and concerned at the refusal of the Weekly Board to afford them the perusal of the attestations produced by the several candidates for the office of House Surgeon and Apothecary. They were deeply interested in the election of a proper person to fill so important a station, as on him depended not only the comfort and convenience, but even the success of their practice. The good of the Charities was therefore extensively involved in the decision to be made on the present occasion, and the Committee were confident that they should be able to assist the Trustees

by their personal inquiries and observations in a business of some delicacy, and of the highest moment. The Committee were inclined to impute to misapprehension the very disrespectful refusal of the Weekly Board to comply with their requisition, and they felt it incumbent on them to declare that it was wholly foreign to their intention and inconsistent with the terms of their message to assume the nomination of a House Surgeon, or to proceed a step further than to aid the choice of the Trustees at the Quarterly Board by the suggestion of such considerations as they were persuaded would be arrived at with approbation. The Committee was established under the sanction of the Trustees, for the express purpose of promoting the harmony, improvement, and success of the different Medical Departments of the Hospital. The office of House Surgeon consequently fell under their cognisance, though not under their election or control, and they had uniformly reported to the Board of Trustees such information concerning the duties and conduct of it as they had deemed necessary. In the present instance, therefore, they had it in contemplation only to exercise an acknowledged duty and privilege."

To this letter the Weekly Board made answer that "they had no power to set aside the rules of the Charity; that they were determined to avoid

any controversy with the Medical Committee, from a conviction that it could not contribute to the welfare of the Institution; at the same time the Board wished to express the high sense it entertained of the services of the Medical gentlemen, which it had such constant opportunities of witnessing, but must leave it to the Trustees at large, at a General Board to make the appointment in question."

In the interim, the Board appointed a Committee of 13 Trustees to inquire into the authority of the Medical Committee; to prepare such resolutions as they might conceive to be necessary relative to the above correspondence; also that the report of these delegates, when received, should be printed in the Manchester newspapers.

This report, having been submitted on the 11th of September, was read at the Weekly Board next following, and ordered to be printed and circulated, for the information of Trustees, in the newspapers. After examining the records of the Boards and books of the Medical Committee, the document proceeds as follows:—

1st—That no traces of an existence of a Medical Committee can be found prior to the year 1790, when the first entry in the books occurs.

2nd—In 1795, on the appointment of Mr. Killer

to the office of House Surgeon and Apothecary, the Medical Faculty voluntarily conveyed their approval of the same.

3rd—On the resignation of Mr. Killer, the Board referred the letters and testimonials of candidates to the gentlemen of the Faculty, and requested them to recommend such a person as they might judge most proper to succeed. Two names of candidates were submitted and one selected; but his subsequently-proved unfitness for the office was made manifest.

4th.—The foregoing advice having proved a failure, the Board did not think it necessary to apply for it on a second occasion.

5th—As the Trustees were fully competent to select candidates for the honorary offices, they accounted themselves equally able, through the Boards, to do the same in electing stipendiary officers.

6th—The power of proposing and making regulations being vested in the Trustees alone, the Medical gentlemen could only in the character of Trustees *claim (sic)* to exercise that power *as a right*, unless when acting under authority derived from the Boards. That none of the existing and acting Staff were Trustees.

7th—That no authority can be found for account-

ing the Medical Committee a permanent institution, the Faculty merely being asked to report to the Board any observations concerning the state of the House, at their monthly consultations.

A pronouncement couched in such terse language, though logically correct, as dealing with the then existing conditions, yet omitting any suggestions calculated to mollify the ruffled feelings of the Medical Staff, or foreshadow any changes better calculated to meet future contingencies, could hardly be expected to pass unchallenged. On the other hand, it must be allowed that, however courteously the letter of the Medical Committee may have been penned, it did in reality imply that the existing prerogatives of the Weekly Board should be curtailed, and *de facto* transferred to themselves, contrary to existing rules, in the matter of selecting candidates for the above-named office, for otherwise offence would have followed on a rejection of "such as they were persuaded would have been arrived at with approbation by the Trustees," when the time for election came round.

When the General Quarterly Board met on September 30th, 200 Trustees were present, and it was resolved by a majority of three that the rules and regulations of the last Annual and adjourned Boards, and subsequent Weekly Boards, should

be confirmed, with the exception of the resolution of September 11th respecting the report of the Committee, which this General Board highly disapproves of.

At the same meeting Dr. James Jackson was elected one of the Physicians; and Mr. James Hutchinson, of Newcastle, was appointed to the office of House Surgeon and Apothecary.

On the 29th of September, the Medical Committee expressed a willingness to vaccinate for poor persons, and in the following December an address to the poor, signed by Dr. Ferriar and his colleagues, was printed to this effect, and made public through the Press.

Two Wards at the end of the Dispensary building were ordered to be got ready for the reception of patients suffering from surgical complaints, and recently discharged from the House of Recovery, subject to such safeguards as the Medical Officers of the Infirmary should account necessary.

1801 In the Spring of this year, the Chapel at the top of the stairs was converted into a dining-room, owing to the crowded state of the House.

In June, the harmonious working of the Institution was again interrupted through Mr. Simmons bringing before the Board a complaint that Mr. Hutchinson, the recently-elected House Surgeon

and Apothecary, had not furnished him with a drug known as "Lapis Infernalis," used as a cautery, for which he had twice applied, and had been told that none such was in use, but that another had been substituted. To this charge Mr. Hutchinson replied to the Board that the drug in question was in the House, and had been supplied to Mr. Simmons when asked for; and he asked for an investigation to be made by the Board. A Committee was thereupon constituted, and the Medical and Surgical Officers were invited to attend the next meeting in the Board Room. After examining into the charges brought against Mr. Hutchinson, the Board considered that no intentional failure of respect towards Mr. Simmons could be shown; but that, if through pressure of business, or inadvertency, any omissions had been made in the performance of his official duties, Mr. Hutchinson was willing to make any apology, or submission, that might be required from him.

Here the matter might have ended, save that "the beginning of strife is like the letting out of water," and that other occult causes seemingly existed to hinder this consummation. When the opinions of the Visiting Apothecaries were officially solicited, they replied that they were particularly pleased to observe that Mr. Hutchinson paid

laudable attention to a diminution of the expenses of the Infirmary, in his department, by not purchasing unnecessarily large stocks of drugs not much in demand, and by preparing within the House various articles at a cheaper rate than they could possibly be bought at. The sequel falls chronologically into the next and succeeding years.

September 7.—The Physicians having reported, in a lengthy letter, that the plan of the Lunatic Hospital was defective, and its situation in the midst of an increasing population undesirable, also that the cells were gloomy, melancholy, and more prison-like than otherwise, suggested the desirability of converting the building into a Fever Hospital, and erecting a Lunatic Hospital in a more desirable situation, at a proper distance from the town. From this suggestion the Surgeons dissented, averring the undesirability and risk of bringing a Fever Hospital into so close a proximity to the Infirmary. The subject came up for discussion at the next Quarterly Board Meeting, when 66 Trustees voted in favour of, and 119 against the Physicians' suggestions.

Owing to an indiscriminate distribution of in-patients' recommendations, and with a view to check this practice, the Board agreed to levy a charge of one shilling on each issue.

At this date, there being no less than 1,507 home patients on the list, it became necessary to appoint an additional Physicians' Clerk.

The death is recorded of Mr. Richard Hall, son of Mr. Edward Hall, one of the originally-elected Surgeons to the Infirmary. In the obituary notice it is stated that Richard Hall served the Infirmary 19 years; that during his professional career he brought 3,800 children into the world; that on the establishment of the Lying-in Hospital, he was appointed one of the Men-Midwives; that in conduct he was uniformly decorous, gentle, and delicate in behaviour, and of a strict morality; and that for services rendered to the Manchester and Salford Volunteers, a handsome piece of plate was presented to him.

1802 The wooden pipes, hitherto used for the conveyance of water, having decayed, new ones, made out of burnt clay, from Cheddleton, near Leek, were ordered to be provided.

May 10th. In the matter of the misunderstanding between Mr. Simmons and Mr. Hutchinson, already referred to, and no satisfactory adjustment of their differences having resulted, the Board once more concluded to inquire into the circumstances. As a preliminary, they sought a written opinion from the Physicians and Surgeons and Visiting

Apothecaries, which was transmitted to them, signed by Drs. Percival, Ferriar, Bardsley, Jackson, and Taylor (Dr. Holme, though unavoidably absent, concurring); also by Messrs. Bill, Killer, Ward, Hamilton, Henry, and Boutflower. In this letter, which received unanimous concurrence, these gentlemen reported that the conduct of Mr. Hutchinson to the Physicians and Surgeons, and to the patients, had been such as to merit their approbation and confidence; and that the general management of the shop, so far as it came within their sphere of the observation of the Visiting Apothecaries, had merited their approbation.

Fortified with this written testimony, and after having cited both contending parties and learned what each one of them had to prefer, the Board resolved unanimously that, Mr. Hutchinson having tendered an apology for any misunderstanding, which Mr. Simmons would not receive, they could not justify Mr. Simmons for having pushed Mr. Hutchinson out of the ward, where he had a right to witness the practice.

Most of the original Trustees of the Infirmary being dead, arrangements were made for the appointment of new ones, and proceedings were instituted for framing a new Trust Deed.

March. The Executors of Mr. John Caryl Worsley

were called on to confirm the lands conveyed in 1755 for the remainder of the 999 years lease for the uses of the Infirmary, and for no other purposes whatsoever.

June. The Earl of Stamford succeeded to the Presidency of the Infirmary on the death of the Duke of Bridgewater.

A report was received from the Building Committee for a new House of Recovery, which suggested Aytoun Street as a suitable site for its erection, as being contiguous to the Infirmary for the supply of medicines and wine, and as being also opposite to the temporary premises in Portland Street. The ground rent of the proposed site was £300, and the premium £735, as the then existing buildings realised £200 of annual rent. During the seven intervening years, it is stated that not less than 3,000 persons had recovered from fevers, as treated in their own homes and at the improvised premises on the Infirmary lands. The estimated cost of erecting a Fever Hospital in Aytoun Street was £4,500, and as many persons had subscribed to the House of Recovery who were not subscribers to the Infirmary, it was further suggested that equal powers for admitting patients should be extended to them.

Further investigations were made, to realise if any

improvements could be effected in the internal state of the Lunatic Asylum; but these proving impracticable, an extension of the premises was advocated.

August. The Infirmary Board, taking into consideration the heavy expenses incurred by the Board of Health, relinquished, for this year, payment of rent due to them.

1804 February.—The Board, having received a verbal complaint from Dr. Jackson, conveyed to them through the Secretary, touching some home patients, intimated how undesirable it was to submit *verbal* messages, so liable to misconstruction, and that applications could only be deemed regular when *addressed* to the Board.

The Infirmary gates were ordered to be closed every evening, particularly on Sunday evenings.

July.—The Board were once again under an unpleasant necessity of listening to complaints brought by the Surgeons against Mr. Hutchinson, by reason of certain papers having been presented to them by the former, adverse to the conduct of the latter party to the strife. As a preliminary, it was ordered that Mr. Hutchinson should be furnished with copies of the charges. This done, the attendance of the Medical Committee, and of Mr. Hutchinson, was invited in the Board Room with a view to compose these differences, if practicable,

and so avoid an interruption of the unanimity essential to the welfare of the Charity. To this invitation the Medical Committee declined to accede, and the Board, realising the injustice of general charges being made whilst unsupported by written evidence, ordered the same to be produced, before condemning Mr. Hutchinson, the more so as the charges had already been made public.

Several meetings of the Board followed, and in August, the validity or otherwise of the charges preferred having undergone careful scrutiny, the following conclusions were arrived at, viz.: 1st—That the particular charges do not appear proved. 2nd—That attempts made by Mr. Simmons to overthrow or lessen the responsibility of the House Surgeon in the estimation of pupils and apprentices is highly injurious, and subversive of good order, which it is the Board's duty to support. 3rd—The Board recognise their obligations for the services of the Surgeons in the strongest manner, and are desirous to make their situation as easy, honourable, and pleasant as may be, and return their warmest thanks for past services. 4th—That, duly sensible of the office of House Surgeon, and the duties attached to it, the Board wish to maintain it in due dependence on the Physicians and Surgeons, and subordination to them. 5th—The Board greatly

lament the misunderstanding, and believe it must have arisen from some circumstances of *manner*, and recommend the whole subject to pass into oblivion; and they press upon the Faculty to adopt this course more earnestly by reason of the Infirmary having attained to such a distinguished degree of respectability and usefulness. 6th—That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to both parties. Some members of the Medical Committee, and principally the Surgeons, feeling that the above conclusions had a tendency to discredit their testimony, and prove subversive of their authority, determined to withdraw, and Messrs. Bell, Taylor, Killer, and Ward sent in their resignations, to which the Board acceded, with suitable acknowledgments. From this time the offices of House Surgeon and House Apothecary were disunited, and it was ordained that, for all future elections, the qualification for Surgical Candidates should be membership of the Royal Colleges of London or Edinburgh.

At the next Quarterly Board, in October, when upwards of 90 Trustees attended, the following resolution was passed: "That this General Board highly approves of the conduct of the Weekly Board respecting the unhappy differences between the Surgeons and the House Surgeon; that it returns its warmest thanks to the members of that

Board for their assiduous and important services, and that it will at all times sanction and support their prudent and faithful endeavours to carry into effect the laws and regulations belonging to these Charities."

Three of the vacancies in the Surgical Staff were filled by the election of Messrs. Gibson, Thorpe, and Norris.

Dr. Roget was elected Physician.

A Committee was appointed to examine into the existing state and regulations of the Charity, and all other matters in which its interests were deeply implicated; and, on December 17, reported as follows (*vide* printed report in Reference Library): "Without reverting to any particular facts, they think it necessary to observe, that to support a good understanding among the numerous officers, the nature of their respective duties ought to be carefully discriminated. It is particularly requisite that no encroachments should be made by the Household Officers on the business of the Faculty, nor by the latter on the functions of the Weekly Board. As each of those bodies has abundant employment in its proper department, it is highly desirable that no disputes should take place between them. . . By the rules of the Hospital, the Executive department is confided to such Trustees as think proper to attend

the Weekly Board, and where the officers of the Infirmary have *no distinct or exclusive (sic)* privileges. Arrangements have been made for bringing the sentiments and remarks of the Faculty before the Boards at short and stated intervals, and it is hoped that this direct intercourse, free from the inconveniences of personal application, will serve to check the growth of abuses without calling forth the attention of General Boards on every slight occasion. The Weekly Board, on the other hand, will feel themselves very happy in referring to the consideration of the Faculty, at their monthly meetings, those subjects of discussion in which medical knowledge is required, and on which medical opinion ought to decide; always reserving, however, to the body of Trustees the power of regulating the expenditure, as well as general concerns of the Charity."

After referring to future qualifications of Candidates offering their services as Surgeons, and the separation of the office of House Surgeon from that of Apothecary, the report goes on to state that "The very great majority by which the decision of the Quarterly Board in September last was carried, evinced the almost unanimous opinion of one of the most respectable Boards ever assembled on a similar occasion, and ought to have set the question respecting the conduct of the Weekly Board in the

late unhappy disputes at rest, &c.—By order of the Committee, J. Leigh Philips, Chairman."

By an honest observance of the conditions laid down in this final and authoritative pronouncement, the work of the Infirmary has proceeded harmoniously for more than half a century. At this distance of time, and with the scanty information now available, any endeavour to probe further into the respective merits, or otherwise, of the disputants would be as impracticable as needless. The arbitrament was left to the Trustees.

Probably the Weekly Board was correct in applying the word "manner" to Mr. Hutchinson; and beyond this, finding no more definite allegations preferred against their resident officer, they acted loyally by retaining him in his office, against an adverse combination in which Mr. Simmons was a prominent actor. This fact stands out prominently. The part taken by Mr. Simmons in 1790 in thrusting his services on the originally-elected Faculty, led finally to their resignation. It was through him that discord and acrimony once more reigned; and it formed the subject of adverse comment among his professional brethren that, whereas he had been a leader in bringing about a second exodus, he should have retained his connection with the Infirmary when that of his colleagues had been severed,

and by so acting have attained to the position of senior member of the Surgical Staff.

In the Autumn of this year the Infirmary sustained a loss in the death of Dr. Percival (a "Warrington Worthy"), one of its most erudite, amiable, and accomplished members. At their Quarterly Meeting, the Board of Trustees recorded "their wish to testify their great respect for the talents and virtues of the late Dr. Percival, Physician Extraordinary to these Charities; that they feel a cordial sympathy with his family, his friends, and the public at large, in the removal of so venerable a character; that they, in a particular manner, lament the great loss which this Institution has suffered by that afflicting event, and that they desire with heartfelt gratitude to record his name amongst the distinguished and zealous patrons and friends of these important Charities."

In the Press, Dr. Percival was spoken of as a skilful and humane Physician, eminently distinguished by science, candour, and liberality, whose writings were in a peculiar degree characterised by purity of thought and expression, evincing his fervent piety to God, his benevolent wishes to promote the intellectual improvement of mankind, and arduous endeavours to advance the knowledge of that profession in the exercise of which, during a

period of 40 years, he had attained to a high degree of eminence. For several years Dr. Percival fulfilled the office of President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, and in addition to his medical degree, was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. His work on "Medical Ethics" has always received a just recognition.

1805 January. Mr. Huartly, of Leighton Buzzard, was elected Resident Apothecary, with salary of £100 a year.

March. The Board agreed with Thomas Powell to shave the patients in the Infirmary, at eight guineas a year, in place of "Old Martha, deceased."

April. Mr. Tate was appointed House Surgeon.

July 1st. The Treasurer, Mr. J. L. Philips, sent to the Board a letter resigning the Chairmanship, in which he made complaint of the irregular attendance of Trustees at Board Meetings, except on occasions when matters of dispute arose, when the room was crowded by Trustees, who, from want of attendance at the Weekly Boards, were often obliged to decide more from representations of others than from their own conviction. He reminded the Trustees of a promise made to him in 1803, when from pressure of other work he had signified a wish to resign, that they were determined to give him every aid in their power, and that he then only

withdrew his resignation on those conditions. Upon further solicitation, Mr. Philips once more consented to remain Chairman, and on July 31st had to announce that the expenses of the Infirmary had exceeded the income by £1,300, partly due to the enhanced price of provisions, but mainly from the increase of patients, proportionate with the growth of the town and neighbourhood. This latter fact had made an enlargement of the Infirmary almost necessary, the existing wards having proved all too scanty for patients applying to be admitted. A list of names of gentlemen was drawn up to solicit further subscriptions, and also benefactions, alike from the inhabitants of Manchester and neighbourhood.

September 5th. Books having been taken indiscriminately from the Library shelves, and not returned, wire fronts to the same were ordered to be added, and the keys kept by the House Apothecary.

1806 May. Dr. Jackson resigned the office of Physician, and was succeeded by Dr. Underhill. Mr. Jas. Ainsworth was also elected to supply one of the vacated offices of Surgeon, made necessary in 1804.

Mr. Tate resigned the appointment of House Surgeon through failing health, and Mr. Shepherd succeeded.

June. Mr. C. White having expressed a readiness to sell his Anatomical Collections to the Infirmary, the Medical Committee was desired to report on the advisability of purchasing the same. With Mr. White's concurrence, they made a selection from them, and estimated the cost at £226. The Board, however, declined the offer, alleging that the Library was already indebted to them in a sum of £88.

This collection afterwards became the property of the Lying-in Hospital, and consisted of some 300 specimens, the larger part of which perished in a fire, in 1847.

In August, the Treasurer and Mr. Touchet were appointed a deputation to wait on Sir Oswald Mosley respecting the title deeds of the land held by the Charity from the Mosley family, at which interview Sir Oswald expressed a readiness to confirm the title deeds of the Infirmary in the fullest manner, and in accordance with the wishes of the Trustees.

1807 March. The Treasurer wrote to Mr. Atherton, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, respecting the title deeds, acquainting him at the same time that the delay in their completion had arisen through the minority of Sir O. Mosley's eldest son; and requesting that some minor changes should be made in the rules.

Sir Oswald Mosley was apprised that an Act of Parliament would be necessary, asking his assent, and also whether he would be agreeable to an out-and-out purchase of the Infirmary lands. To this request, Sir Oswald made answer that he would be most happy to concur with the Trustees in any measure seemingly necessary to confirm their title. By this obliging action, much time, litigation, and anxiety was spared to the Trustees, as appears from the following letter from Mr. Seddon, the Solicitor employed by the Board, who acquainted them that: "After a dismal journey to London of five days' duration, during three of which he had been detained by the snow, he had set about getting the petition to Parliament prepared. The petitioners were Sir Robert Peel, Colonel Stanley, and Sir Oswald Mosley, and the petition was not only for confirming the present title, but for enabling Sir O. Mosley to grant and demise the premises to such Trustees and upon such trusts as they may agree upon." Mr. Seddon goes on to say that: "Every lawyer consulted is agreed that the former conveyance is void to all intents and purposes, and that Sir O. Mosley, were he so minded, might dispossess the Trustees at any time by ejectment, he being complete and absolute owner of the land." He added that the fees to the

Clerk of the House of Commons represented £300. The petition was accordingly presented, in time for its going to the Lords, on February 24, 1808. On the 29th of the next month, Mr. Seddon died suddenly.

The conditions asked for, as written in 1792, were all granted, and need no further repetition in this place.

1808 June 18th. The Act of Parliament thus obtained was entitled an Enabling Act, *i.e.*, for enabling Sir Oswald Mosley to grant certain lands and hereditaments in the parish of Manchester, for the purposes of a public Infirmary, Dispensary, Lunatic Hospital and Asylum, and for vesting the property and effects belonging thereto in Trustees for the benefit thereof, who were not to be less than 10 in number, with power to fill in vacancies. All previous conveyances were to be pronounced valid. The Trustees so appointed were empowered to commence and defend actions in the name of all the Trustees, and be seized of the premises for the benefit of the Charities. All conveyances were to be held good, notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain; "together with all estate, right, title, and interest in, to, or out of the premises or any part thereof as they (the Trustees so appointed) every or any of them had or enjoyed before the passing of

this Act, or could, or ought to have had or enjoyed in case this Act had not been passed."

Mr. J. L. Philips and Mr. Touchet subsequently waited on Sir Oswald Mosley, with full powers to complete a treaty with him for the purchase of chief rents, and completion of the deeds. Arrangements were then made for a 25 years' purchase of the chief rents, all proper boundaries having been previously fixed. Nothing further remained now beyond an obligation for the Trustees to convey their thanks to Sir Oswald Mosley for his active, generous, and useful services in aid of the purposes of the Infirmary by obtaining the Act of Parliament for the confirmation of the title deeds. The Board were indebted to Mr. Blackburn, the county member, for presenting their petition to the House. A copy of the new Act was printed and circulated amongst the Trustees, of the size of the book of rules.

This year, Dr. Henry was elected Physician, *vice* Dr. Dewar, resigned. Dr. Winstanley was also elected Physician, *vice* Dr. Roget on his going to London.

A further letter of complaint was received from Mr. Simmons, touching some inferred hindrances sustained in the performance of his operations, to which the Board could make no reply other than

their inability to adjudicate on such a subject, and that the regulations ought to be left to the parties themselves, as had been customary.

1809 Sermons were preached in Manchester and surrounding towns to increase the Charity's funds, and notice was given that next year the qualifying subscription for Trusteeship would be increased from two to three guineas. Thanks were given to Mr. Atherton for his gratuitous services in obtaining the recent Act of Parliament.

It was resolved that the purchase of the houses at the east end of the premises, made from Mr. Caygill, be completed.

The tenants of the houses in Portland Street gave notice to quit, on a plea that the rents were excessive.

Mr. Philips, finding his health failing, the services of a more competent Secretary were secured, to ease him from the burden of correspondence.

1810 The limits of the home patients' districts were extended, and another Visiting Clerk appointed, as the Physicians felt unable to undertake any additional obligations.

1811 The Treasurer, Mr. J. L. Philips, finding his health again failing, sent in his final resignation, which he had previously withdrawn in 1803 at the solicitation of his colleagues. He reminded the Board that he had served the Charity for 20 years,

during the whole of which time perfect harmony had subsisted between them and himself. His many and important services were duly recognised by his colleagues, together with their grateful thanks. Mr. James Hibbert succeeded.

Mr. James Cooke succeeded Mr. Boutflower as Visiting Apothecary.

The rules were revised.

Messrs. Halstead & Ainsworth, solicitors, were requested to deliver up the Infirmary deeds and writings, for which an iron safe was provided. After examination by both authorities (*i.e.*, those of the Infirmary and Fever Hospital) and found correct, a joint key was provided for their future safe custody.

1812 Mr. Howarth and Infirmary Board entered into an agreement that he was in future to cup the hospital patients gratuitously, and that such emoluments derivable from private patients as might accrue to him as "Cupper to the Infirmary," should be divisible between himself and the Board, in equal proportions.

Mr. Thomas Henry resigned the office of Visiting Apothecary.

Mr. Robert Thorp was elected Surgeon, *vice* Dr. Gibson, deceased.

Madame Catalini, under the auspices of the Gentlemen's Concert Club, sang some sacred airs

from "Handel," in St. John's Church, and received the thanks of the Board for this voluntary service, whereby £155 were added to the Infirmary funds.

A lengthy correspondence followed on Dr. Ferriar having intimated to Mr. Simmons that in consequence of prior disagreements, he should decline any future professional intercourse with him; that when any of his medical patients required surgical aid, he should consult another Surgeon, and vice versâ.

An official intimation was issued that in future no pauper patient should be admitted into the Lunatic Hospital without a previous deposit of 20 guineas, or failing this, a bond of indemnity being received.

1813 The funds at disposal of the Board being again found inadequate to meet current expenses for maintaining the 90 patients at this time accommodated in the House, many of them sent in from out-townships, a general appeal was made for increase of benefactions and subscriptions, which was responded to very liberally from all quarters, as the published announcements in the Press testify.

Subscribers were made aware that the average pecuniary cost of each patient was £4, and this being so, they were requested to exercise a dis-

crimination when issuing and distributing recommendations.

An offer was made by "the Waterworks Company" to supply the Infirmary and Baths with water, gratuitously, from their Mosley Street branch pipes.

1814 William Grant, Esq., presented to the Infirmary a portrait of the late Mr. William Yates, of Bury, as a tribute to the memory of so liberal a benefactor, and asking that it might find a place in the Board Room.

Diseases of the eye had received much attention from the Surgeons, who reported that, since the previous year, 741 cases had been treated successfully.

The Weekly Board, understanding that a surplus of the "Patriotic Fund" was about to be appropriated, made it known that the wants of the Charity were continually increasing, and that, notwithstanding the liberal support already received, the expenditure exceeded the income, and they therefore appealed for a share.

1815 Mr. Huartly resigned the office of Resident Apothecary, at the end of a 10 years' service. Mr. Morris succeeded.

The Physicians recommended that, if any Physician of these Charities shall in future practise Sur-

gery or Midwifery, except in cases of emergency, he shall be liable to the forfeiture of his office, subject always to the determination of a Quarterly Board. 511 Trustees were present.

In February, the Infirmary sustained the loss by death of one of Manchester's distinguished citizens, in the person of Dr. Ferriar, who had filled the office of Physician to the Infirmary since the year 1789, and had always taken an intelligent and active interest in much-needed sanitary reform amongst the dwellings of the poorer classes, as his treatise on this subject, entitled, "Medical Histories and Reflections," sufficiently testifies. Apart from professional distinction, Dr. Ferriar enriched English literature with writings, as much prized now as when they first saw the light, from amongst which his "Theory of Apparitions," his essay on the dramatic works of Massinger, and comments and criticisms on Sterne, may be cited. His features have been preserved in a portrait, engraved by Bartalozzi, after a drawing made by Stoddart.

1816 Dr. Hardie was elected Physician in the room of Dr. Ferriar.

New rules for the government of the Infirmary were framed, and ordered to be printed.

1817 February. Dr. Henry resigned the office of

Physician, and Dr. Lyon, son of the Rector of Prestwich, succeeded.

The Trustees, appointed under the Act of Parliament, having received an intimation from the Surveyors of Highways that a great public convenience would arise if a certain portion of land, part of the Infirmary Garden, bordering on Parker Street and George Street, was attached and laid open to those streets, and a wall rebuilt in a circular manner, agreeably to plan; and having further submitted that the whole should be done without expense to the Institution, the suggestion was approved by the above Trustees, and confirmed at the next Quarterly Board Meeting.

Dr. Winstanley resigned the office of Physician, and Dr. Carbutt was elected to the vacancy.

Mr. Jno. Boutflower, jun., was appointed House Surgeon.

1818 April. Mr. Thomas Bingham was elected House Apothecary; and Mr. Thomas Fawdington, Physicians' Clerk. This latter gentleman having made a post-mortem examination of the body of a young woman without having previously asked the consent of her parents, and a complaint on their part having been preferred to the Board, Mr. Fawdington was censured, and ordered to make an apology to the aggrieved parties. As a consequence, an order was

issued to the effect that in future no post-mortem examination should be made without prior consent of the relatives being obtained.

December. The Chairman of the Waterworks Company made an offer to supply the mains in Market Street and Mosley Street with water from the Infirmary Pond, to be used in cases of fire, and to make good any deficiency of water so taken and used.

Messrs. John Cooke and Daniel Lynch acted as Visiting Apothecaries.

1819 By the death of the Earl of Stamford the Presidency of the Infirmary lapsed; and, at the solicitation of the Trustees, his son and successor in the title consented to occupy the vacated position.

Mr. John Boutflower, jun., resigned the post of House Surgeon, after a two years' tenure of this office, and received the thanks of the Board for the zeal and ability with which he had performed his duties.

Owing to political troubles in the Autumn, culminating in what is commonly designated the "Peterloo Massacre," and following a meeting held in Peter Street, in which Mr. Hunt and Samuel Bamford figured prominently, the Infirmary Authorities became indirectly involved, through imputations

of some fore-knowledge on their part of the probable consequences that would happen after an attempt to disperse the gathering by the Yeomanry Cavalry, and of preparations made by them to meet this contingency. They were publicly accused of having discharged every patient who could possibly be removed from the Infirmary, preparatory to the reception of such of the wounded persons as might be brought there for surgical aid. This gross libel the Board indignantly denied, and to show that no deviation whatever from the usual practice took place, they made public a full statement of the cases previously admitted for the week, and the number of beds occupied, which amounted in all to 108, with a reserve of six for surgical contingencies. The Board also felt in duty bound to make it known that no summons whatever was sent to the Surgeons, &c., to attend either at the Infirmary or at St. Peter's Field previous to the meeting of the 16th of August.

Further calumnious charges having been brought by the political agitators, a meeting of the Honorary Officers was convened, that reported, "after the most deliberate investigation they found all these statements wholly destitute of truth, and that no patient whatever was dismissed without every proper attention having been paid to his case."

1820 The Physicians and Surgeons were unanimous in recommending a new Operation Room and Ward adjoining, as the existing one was too small for its purposes.

The Waterworks Company gave notice of rescinding the resolve to supply water gratuitously after the expiration of the present year. (See 1813.)

The Board agreed to subscribe £6 a year to the Southport Sea Bathing Institution for in-patients.

Owing to the death of Mr. Bingham, the office of House Apothecary became vacant, and Mr. Clayton succeeded.

1821 July 16 being the Coronation Day of George the Fourth, the garden gates were closed to prevent the lunatics and other patients being disturbed during the passage of a Loyal Procession.

The Treasurer, in consequence of a difference in opinion amongst the Trustees at the Weekly Board respecting legacies left to the Charity, submitted the question to the Solicitors, and received a reply "that there was no restriction as to time or otherwise upon anyone leaving a sum of money or any personal estate to charitable uses; but, in the case of gift of land, or money to be laid out on land for charitable uses this must be done by deed, executed 12 calendar months before the decease of the giver, and enrolled in Chancery within six months after execution."

Three hundred copies of the New Pharmacopœia were ordered to be printed.

1822 An additional annual subscription of £6 was ordered to be paid to the Southport Charity.

Mr. George Clayton resigned the office of House Apothecary, through failing health, and was succeeded by Mr. Dodd.

1823 Dr. Samuel Argent Bardsley tendered his resignation of the office of Physician, at the end of 33 years' service, and in so doing advocated the desirability of his nephew, Dr. James Bardsley, being chosen as his successor. This was done in accordance with the wish expressed.

An excellent portrait of Dr. S. A. Bardsley hangs on the Board Room wall of the Infirmary, and a marble bust of his nephew is preserved in the Library.

Mr. Dodd resigned the office of House Apothecary, and was succeeded by Mr. Worthington.

It was ordained that no Trustee should be allowed to vote by proxy, and that all elections and questions should be decided by a majority of the voters present, except in case of elections when there were more than two candidates for one vacancy, when the candidate having the greatest number of votes should be declared duly elected; but that no new Trustee, by subscription, should have a vote at any General

Board unless he had paid his subscription at least four months previously, or his subscription remained unpaid for 12 months. That every benefactor of 30 guineas, or upwards, should be immediately entitled to vote, and that one vote only could be recorded for any society or partnership.

William Watson Beever, aged 13 last July, son of William Beever, Esq., of Pendleton, was entered on the books for the vacancy to occur in 1827. Fee, 200 guineas, as an apprentice.

Erysipelas again reported rife by the Surgeons, and a sulphur fumigating apparatus was purchased at a cost of £50.

1824 A catalogue of books in the Library was to be prepared.

Dauntesy Hulme, of Salford, Esq., made a proposal to pay £2,500 to the Infirmary subject to an annual payment of £90 during the life of Mrs. Houghton, æt. 70, and after her death, the principal sum to come to the Infirmary. This offer was thankfully accepted, and Mr. Hulme's many other benefactions duly and gratefully acknowledged.

April. On the representation of Mr. Ransome, Visiting Surgeon of the week, that the accommodation of the Infirmary was unequal to the claims made on it, and that many urgent cases had to be refused admission, the Board determined on an

enlargement of the premises. A Committee was appointed to obtain plans, and no other suitable site presenting itself in the immediate neighbourhood, the services of Mr. Lane, architect, were requisitioned, and plans produced for the accommodation of 60 additional patients, at an estimated cost of £7,000. A general circular was issued, and a Committee formed to collect benefactions and subscriptions, not alone for the Building Fund, but also for the cost of maintaining so large an additional number of patients.

Mr. Haworth, of the Baths, was requested to give necessary instructions to the apprentices for qualifying them as cuppers; and on his declining this office, he received a notice to quit.

Mr. Ormerod made an offer to light the Infirmary clock with gas at his own expense. This suggestion found favour, and when the clock was lighted, the Board returned thanks.

November. Mr. Dauntesy Hulme expressed a further desire to benefit the Infirmary during his lifetime; and with this end in view, made an offer of £7,500 to the Infirmary, in addition to the foregoing gift, merely reserving to himself the privilege of using the interest derivable from the same at 4 % so long as he lived, the whole to revert to the Charity afterwards. Shortly following the completion

of this transaction, Mr. Dauntesy Hulme died, when the Trustees came into an unconditional ownership of the bequest. A full length and characteristic portrait of this benevolent gentleman, taken in a sitting position, hangs in the Board Room, painted by Lonsdale, and publicly subscribed for by friends and admirers.

Particulars of the amounts for which the Infirmary property was insured have an interest, inasmuch as they show *inter alia* the number and nature of the houses at this period erected on the land over and beyond the principal buildings.

	£	£
Infirmary, Dispensary, & Wash-house	8,000	15,500
Household Goods, &c.	1,500	
Apothecaries' Stock....	1,500	
Baths and Appendages	1,000	
Lunatic Asylum	3,500	

Buildings belonging :

House & shop in Parker & Mosley-streets	400	£2,800
Two houses adjoining	600	
Three houses adjoining	1,200	
Four other houses adjoining	600	

1825 January. A meeting was convened to take into consideration the state of the subscriptions for the newly-projected buildings, when it was found that

only a trifle more than £5,000 had been collected, in lieu of £7,000; and that many objections had been made against further encroaching on the open space at the west end of the Infirmary. Another general meeting was therefore held to determine on a plan to be adopted, and in the meanwhile additional pecuniary aid was solicited. Mr. Lane produced another plan in the following May to a specially-convened Board, in which provision was made for an addition of 66 beds, with greater space between each bed, and providing better accommodation for nurses' kitchens, dining-rooms, and other conveniences. These suggestions having met with approval, a Building Committee was appointed, and the architect was informed that he could take down the eastern end of the building so soon as arrangements had been made for a removal of the patients. Contingent on this, the "Straw Room" was fitted up to hold 12 beds.

Arrangements having been made recently for establishing a Dispensary for the Chorlton division of Manchester, the Board was solicited to act in concert with it, but felt unable to comply with any official connection being entered into with this desirable Charity, seeing that the out and home districts were already more than large enough to tax all the resources of the professional staff of the

Infirmary, and for a due performance of which duties an additional Stipendiary Officer had been provided.

Colonel Sylvester presented a portrait of Henry Worrall, Esq., to be hung in the Board Room, in recognition of the eminent services he had conferred on the Charity, especially in the capacity of Treasurer, which office he had fulfilled between the years 1786 and 1792.

1826 Alterations were now to be made at the western end of the Infirmary, during which, the Medical Committee recommended that the beds should be placed within one foot of each other, in order to accommodate as many patients as was practicable. The architect reported that a reconstruction of the Harrogate and Sulphur Baths would entail an expenditure of £280.

The projected new road (*vide* 1817) from Parker Street, with buildings connected, was begun. The cost of building a wall behind the Infirmary to be defrayed out of the general Building Fund.

The Boroughreeve and Constables having presented a report that widespread Dysentery prevailed in the town, and desiring to know how best to deal with it, were answered by the Faculty, that the complaint was not much in excess of the average, and being of a non-malignant type, was likely to diminish as the season advanced.

Through the death of Dr. Hardie, Dr. Davenport Hulme's name was included in the Honorary Staff of Physicians.

1827 The Medical Committee having been requested to decide on arrangements for the new wards recently constructed, recommended that, independently of a suitable classification, all such as were to be appropriated to medical cases should be placed on the first floor, two feet apart, except in the ward over the Accident Room. The addition of these 66 beds having entailed an annual expenditure of from £1,500 to £2,000, and the annual subscriptions not having proportionally increased, another general appeal was made to the public, and in the meanwhile it became necessary to draw on the funded property.

The pigstyes belonging to the Lunatic Hospital were accounted a nuisance, and as such were abolished.

In the opinion of many Trustees, that an addition to the number of Medical and Surgical Honorary Officers would be desirable, a Committee was told off to make inquiry, and reported that, in their judgment, no need for any such existed; but that the printed rules had often been departed from, and a more punctual attendance was needed.

Dr. Charles Henry was elected Physician, *vice*

Dr. Edward Holme. On the resignation of Mr. Hamilton, Mr. J. Wilson was elected Surgeon.

The Sulphur Baths were reported ready for use.

Mr. Worthington tendered his resignation of the office of House Apothecary, and Mr. Browne succeeded.

1828 Early in this year, a state of unhealthiness in the House was alluded to by the Medical Officers, and accounted for as arising out of a defective state of the drains and closets; but no account seems to have been taken of the overcrowding made mention of in the year 1825, and subsequently.

The superintendence of the Public Baths was committed to the care of Mr. Gaylor, *vice* Haworth.

Dr. Davenport Hulme tendered his resignation, but was pleased to continue in office, at the urgent solicitation of his colleagues.

A Bill was presented to the House of Lords, having for its object a better regulation of Lunatic Asylums generally, and petitions were sent from Manchester, St. Luke's, London, Guy's Hospital, Exeter, Lincoln, and Oxford, praying that all such as were supported by voluntary subscriptions and benefactions might be protected in the enjoyment of their present immunities. After the passing of this Act, it was agreed that nothing in it should extend to a public Hospital, or other Charitable

Institution, supported wholly or partially by voluntary contributions, excepting so far as related to certificates of admission, visitations, and transmission of annual reports to the Clerk of the Commissioners.

The Treasurer, Mr. James Hibbert, died, and left a legacy of £500 to the Infirmary. Mr. Thomas Entwisle was elected to fill the vacant office.

The death of Mr. Dauntesy Hulme also occurred, by which event an additional £8,000 swelled the Infirmary chest, he having made this Institution his residuary legatee. Expressions of gratitude, and concern at the loss of so eminent a public benefactor, were recorded; and it was decided that a monument should be set up in the Collegiate Church to perpetuate Mr. Hulme's memory, and be a record of his munificent bequests, which was executed accordingly. The design of the "Good Samaritan" was selected, and sculptured by Mr. Westmacott, jun. The inscription was written by the Warden.

A sum of £7,000 for meeting the estimated cost of alterations in the Infirmary had at length been subscribed, and expended in necessary changes of structure, but had proved insufficient to complete any ornamental features of the building. These were consequently delayed till a more convenient

period. Thanks were voted to the Building Committee, that had been in active operation since 1825. The annual income derivable from subscriptions for the four years, averaged £4,385, and the expenditure, minus the building fund for the same period, was £8,870. A necessity therefore once more arose for trenching upon the funded property to the amount of £3,000. Another urgent demand was made on the public for an increase of benefactions and subscriptions, and amongst other donations, £2,500 accrued from a musical festival.

Mr. J. C. Harter was elected a Deputy-Treasurer.

With a constantly increasing population, and a consequent enlargement of inhabited area, the difficulties encountered in providing efficient medical attendance upon out and home patients went hand in hand, and led up to suggestions being made for the establishment of Dispensaries, very much modelled on the one already existing for the Chorlton division of the town. This was more particularly realised in the crowded district of Ancoats, which had grown to be an important centre of manufacturing industry. Initial steps were therefore taken, and successfully concluded, for founding the Ancoats Dispensary, to be maintained by subscriptions independently of the Infirmary, and governed by a duly-appointed Board of Manage-

ment, and administered by a staff of Medical Officers elected by its own Trustees and contributors. Drs. J. F. Kay and Rhodes Hulme were named as the first Physicians; and Mr. Joseph Atkinson Ransome, with Mr. Ashton Marler Heath, Surgeons. Dr. Kay was actively interested in general sanitary considerations, and was raised to the rank of Baronet subsequent to his marriage with Miss Shuttleworth, of Gauthorp.

1829 One of the principal events this year was a bequest of £11,000 made to the House of Recovery in the will of Mrs. Frances Hall, in whose testamentary liberality the Lying-in Hospital and Jubilee School were included. Some time elapsed before the validity of these bequests could be established, arising out of objections taken by surviving connections. The Treasurers of the three above-written Charities combined in proving the will, and engaged the services of Sir Herbert Jenner, the King's Proctor, whilst Dr. Lushington was consulted by the Residuary Legatees; and the matter in litigation was only settled affirmatively in 1831.

Drs. S. A. Bardsley and Holme were made Physicians Extraordinary, and a Medical Committee appointed to draw up a code of the particular duties and privileges which should belong to them, and which have remained unaltered. (See Rules.)

1830 The wall in front of the Infirmary Pond was raised and surmounted with iron railings, to prevent accidents from drowning; and the main drain of the Infirmary was connected with a common sewer being constructed in Market Street.

Mr. Simmons died, after a service of 40 years, and Mr. Thos. Turner succeeded. The Board ordered expressions of their sympathy and acknowledgments to be published in the Press, *i.e.*, in the *Mercury*, *Chronicle*, and *Guardian* newspapers, on the death of Mr. Simmons.

The time had now arrived when it appeared desirable to the Governing Body that some mark of Royal favour and patronage might fitly be granted, and for the purpose of acquiring this distinction, application was made to the Home Secretary, by the Earl of Stamford, Lord-Lieutenant, that he would petition His Majesty to bestow his patronage on the Infirmary, Dispensary, Lunatic Asylum, and Fever Hospital. Although many like applications for other public Institutions had been preferred, yet His Majesty, taking into consideration the exceptional circumstances arising out of the magnitude and commercial importance of Manchester, consented to become Patron. The Infirmary, from this time forth, has been elevated to the rank and distinction of a Royal Foundation, Her reigning

Majesty having been graciously pleased to pronounce the same.

A petition was also forwarded to the Governing Body of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, that, in consideration of an efficient Medical School having been established, with all requisite appliances, their certificates of Hospital attendance might be recognised in the granting of Diplomas.

1831 Cholera having broken out on the Continent, with a likelihood of its appearing in Manchester, the Physicians were instructed to make a report on the state of the House of Recovery with reference to its capability of receiving persons who might suffer from this scourge. The return showed that the capacity of this Institution for the reception of patients did not exceed 79 beds, and that 77 persons were at that date occupants of beds. A Special and General Board, inclusive of the town authorities, was therefore summoned to make arrangements for this contingency, and fix on sites and suitable buildings.

1832 A new Operating Theatre was constructed at a cost of £145; and memorial slabs, recording the deaths and benefactions of Mr. Dauntesy Hulme and of Miss Hall, ordered to be set up in the Infirmary, at a cost of £21. 12s. 6d. The Directors

of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway Company made a present of 146 gallons of wine and spirits.

1833 Mr. John Thorpe resigned the office of Surgeon, and was succeeded by Mr. Whatton.

A return of all operations performed by the Surgeons for the two preceding years was made, and numbered 110.

Mr. Lane, architect, suggested the erection of a portico to the newly-fronted Lunatic Hospital, to correspond with that which was already built at the Infirmary front; and that the Piccadilly face of the Asylum should be cased with stone, at a cost of £1,500.

In connection with the petition made in 1830, answers had been received to a series of questions made by a Committee of the House of Commons, into the state of medical practice and education in Manchester, and the same, together with the questions, were preserved in the iron safe in the Infirmary.

Mr. Lloyd resigned the office of House Apothecary through failing health, and was succeeded by Mr. Samuel Gaskell, who, in subsequent years, was named one of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy.

1834 The number of patients applying for admission into the Lunatic Hospital being less now than

formerly, when no other provision had been made for persons in indigent circumstances, and the funds of the Hospital having increased through benefactions and subscriptions beyond present needs to the amount of £6,187, and the Infirmary standing in need of pecuniary assistance, it was resolved to appropriate £3,000 to the use of the latter, subject to a repayment should any future necessity arise.

The death of Mr. Thomas Hoyle, Treasurer of the Lunatic Asylum, occurred; and the Infirmary Board gave expression to their feelings of deep concern for the loss the combined Charities had thereby sustained, and placed on record the high sense they entertained of the many valuable and long services he had rendered to both Institutions.

1835 The Statistical Department of the Board of Trade applied to be furnished with an annual statement of the number of patients in the Infirmary, of the number admitted each year, of the number who have died, or have been discharged cured or relieved, distinguishing surgical from medical, males from females, their respective ages, &c.

Dr. Charles Henry resigned the office of Physician, on going abroad, and Dr. Phillips succeeded.

Mr. Thomas Entwisle, Treasurer, sent in his resignation of this office, by reason of failing health, which was accepted with much regret, he having

fulfilled the same for some years with distinguished zeal and ability, such as to demand the most grateful thanks and acknowledgment, not of the Board only, but of the Trustees at large. Mr. J. Bradshaw, Treasurer of the Lunatic Hospital, succeeded.

A further sum of £330 was received from the effects of the late Dauntesy Hulme, Esq.

Annual subscriptions having declined for several years past, and the deficiency having had to be supplied by drawing on benefactions and funded property, another general appeal was made to the public.

The Trustees, to the number of 900, assembled at the Town Hall, and elected Mr. Joseph Jordan successor to Mr. Whatton.

1836 The Secretary, William Marshall Pomfret, absconded, taking with him £500 of the Infirmary's money, and went to India.

Dr. Carbutt died, and Dr. Peter Wood succeeded.

Mr. Lynch, Visiting Apothecary for 25 years, having died, his son, Mr. J. A. Lynch, was selected his successor.

The Rules, as revised, were ordered to be printed.

1837 A resolution was passed to the effect that, all Physicians and Surgeons who had been attached to the Infirmary for 20 years and upwards, might at any time, most convenient to themselves, and

subject to the sanction of the Treasurer and Deputy-Treasurers of both Hospitals, become consulting Physicians and Surgeons, and be called to attend all operations, consultations, inspections, &c., use of Library, and all other privileges formerly enjoyed, but be relieved from duties of visiting, prescribing, and operating.

Mr. Thomas Markland was elected Treasurer, *vice* Mr. J. Bradshaw, who, together with Mr. Thomas Entwisle, became Vice-Presidents.

The death of Mr. John Atkinson Ransome took place, and Mr. Thomas Fawdington was elected in his stead.

Note.—Mr. Ransome died February 10, 1838, after serving 30 years. He was Senior Surgeon, and the Board ordered their laudatory comments on the occasion to be published in the newspapers.

1838 Fifteen hundred pounds were apportioned to the Infirmary out of surplus funds obtained from a Musical Festival held in Manchester last year.

Mr. John Bradshaw relinquished the office, as already stated.

Dr. Pendlebury was elected a Physician, through a vacancy having been created by the death of Dr. Phillips.

In lieu of services hitherto rendered voluntarily by the Clergy of Manchester, a regular Chaplain

was appointed, at a guaranteed stipend of £120 yearly, to be made up by voluntary subscriptions, duly invested, and known as the "Chaplain's Fund," the first appointment to be vested in the Bishop of Chester, who selected the Rev. William Bawdwen for this clerical office.

By the death of King William the Fourth, the Royal Patronage lapsed, and after the usual formal application had been made, Her Majesty Queen Victoria consented to renew the same. The first application, made through Lord John Russell, failed to obtain an affirmative reply; but a second one, conveyed to the Home Secretary by Mark Philips, Esq., M.P., elicited the following answer:—

"Home Office, October 6, 1837.

"I am desired by Lord Jno. Russell to inform you (*i.e.*, M. Philips) that, on perusal of your letter and documents, he has again submitted to Her Majesty the application for Royal Patronage, and has the satisfaction to state that Her Majesty has been pleased to depart from the regulations laid down as to similar applications, and consents to become Patroness. F. Maule."

Hatchments were set up in front of the Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital as marks of respect to the memory of the lately-deceased King.

The bad state of the water closets was made

known, and remedied; and the surgical wards were so crowded that two patients were frequently placed in one bed—a practice at once discountenanced.

The Overseers, through the Senior Church Warden, informed the Board that they had fitted up 24 beds for the reception of Fever Patients, and would admit such cases as were recommended by the Medical Officers of the Infirmary.

Mr. Wm. Gaylor resigned office of Superintendent of Public Baths, held by him for 22 years. His salary from all sources, at this date, amounted to £160 yearly. The gross receipts from the general and sulphur baths was £433; the outlay, £284; the profit derived, £148. Mr. John Haworth succeeded Mr. Gaylor, and instructed the apprentices in the operation of cupping.

William Pomfret, the defaulting secretary, having returned and pleaded guilty, was tried at Lancaster Castle, and imprisoned for 12 months.

1839 Mr. Gaskell, House Apothecary, having intimated how desirable it was that a small and separate library should be established for the especial use of the apprentices, containing works on science, history, and polite literature, to be the property of the Trustees, a sum of £10 was set aside for this purpose from each apprentice fee, which now represented a payment of 300 guineas.

From this date two of the honorary officers were detailed to visit the Lunatic Asylum, every month, in rotation, in place of House Visitors, as heretofore.

Instead of an irregular and indiscriminate number of friends being allowed to visit patients at all times and hours, an order was made that, for the future, this privilege would be limited to Thursday afternoons, between the hours of two and four o'clock, and that only two persons should be admitted to visit each patient. The porter's office was also instituted to receive and transmit messages, &c., and to announce the arrival of accidents by ringing a bell.

The Infirmary Pond was railed in all round, to prevent any repetition of a suicide which lately happened to a patient.

Mr. Thomas Standring succeeded Mr. Cooke, who had left the town, as Visiting Apothecary.

Dry rubbing the ward floors was adopted in place of washing, as tending to check erysipelas.

Iron pillars and chains were set up in front of the Infirmary by Messrs. Peel and Williams.

New Trustees were appointed to fill in the death vacancies created since the year 1808, they now being less than 10, the number fixed by the Act of Parliament.

1840 January. Mr. Gaskell, House Apothecary, applied for the appointment of Surgeon to the Lancaster Lunatic Asylum, and received a laudatory testimonial from the Board to the County Magistrates, in furtherance of his wishes, which proved successful. Mr. Joseph Holland was his successor in the Infirmary.

February. The Waterworks Company having emptied the Pond, and made other changes therein, prior to obtaining sanction from the Board, a protest was made, and an answer received to the effect that the Company had acted at the request of the Commissioners of Police, for the public benefit.

A Committee was appointed to consider and report on a plan suggested by Mr. S. Fletcher and Mr. George Faulkner, for widening Parker Street, at the George Street end.

A stone parapet, surmounted with iron railings, was set up at the back of the Infirmary, to replace the brick wall.

143 operations were performed by the Surgeons within the last two years, of which number 107 were successful, and 36 fatal. Accidents from all causes happening for one year amounted to 2,766, 490 of which were occasioned by machinery.

Mr. W. Smith resigned, and Mr. W. Furnival was elected House Surgeon.

Messrs. Fletcher and Faulkner (above-named) agreed to the improvements in Parker Street being carried out free of cost to the Infirmary, and also to hand over a benefaction to the Institution of not less than £300.

November. Great inconvenience having arisen from time to time from an inability to invest funds without the sanction of the whole number of Trustees, it was resolved to apply to Parliament for an Act to enable investments to be made in the name of the Trustees, as a corporation, which Act received the sanction of Parliament in 1842. (See year 1842.)

1841 An elaborate index, taken from the Report books of the Infirmary, from the year 1752 to present date, was made by Mr. Walsh, in a copious volume, and a reward of £25 granted to him for the same.

April. Dr. Mitchell resigned the office of Physician, after a service of 32 years, and was made Honorary Physician. He was succeeded by Dr. Ralph Ainsworth, son of Mr. James Ainsworth.

Dr. Lyon also tendered his resignation, after a service of 24 years, and was made Physician Extraordinary. Dr. Lyon was an amiable and accomplished man. Dr. Chaytor succeeded.

August. The Board of Guardians for the Manchester Union notified that they had made a separate

provision for medical attendance on the sick poor, and that legally they could no longer continue their subscription to the Infirmary, after the expiry of this present year.

1842 February. Dr. Pendlebury died, and Dr. Rd. Baron Howard succeeded.

April 22nd. The enactment prayed for in 1840 passed the Legislature, and was entitled an Act relative to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, Dispensary, and Lunatic Hospital or Asylum, and to incorporate the Trustees thereof. Briefly stated, and after a recital of the provisions of the Act of George III. (1808), it was further enacted that, when by death or otherwise the Trustees appointed should be less than 10, others should be appointed after a 10 days' previous notice by advertisement in the Manchester newspapers; that in addition to the lands previously secured, and other lands, and funded property, having been acquired, the Trustees should be empowered to hold the same in mortmain, and be vested in the Corporation, with power to lay out money on mortgage, with power to alter existing rules and regulations, but to observe those already in force when not so altered. The corporation was to have a common seal with which to seal all documents.

The device selected for this seal, was that of the

Good Samaritan, after a design by Westmacott, and the motto "Vade et fac similiter," circumscribed "Seal of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, Dispensary, and Lunatic Hospital." The cost of the same was £16.

The Infirmary wards were named instead of being numbered.

Lord Francis Egerton and Mr. Thos. Entwisle were elected Vice-presidents of the Institution, and Mr. Joshua Radford, Secretary.

1843 April. The Gas Directors entered into an agreement to subscribe 30 guineas annually to the Infirmary conditionally to their being relieved of the contracted obligation of lighting the clock and street lamps.

Mr. Thomas Fawdington died, thereby creating a vacancy in the office of Surgeon, to which Mr. J. A. Ransome succeeded.

A donation of £2,000 was received from Mr. John Sanderson.

Mr. Fawdington's museum of anatomical and pathological specimens, valued at £2,000, was offered to the Infirmary for purchase at £210, and was accepted, and located in a ward specially fitted up for its reception, known as St. Thomas's Ward.

Dr. Lyon Playfair having received a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of large towns,

with reference to the causes of disease amongst the inhabitants, was empowered to make use of the Board's minutes of proceedings.

A letter was received from the Mayor and Corporation, through Mr. Joseph Heron, intimating a desire to subscribe 100 guineas annually, subject to the Infirmary undertaking to treat medically and surgically the police force and sick prisoners. These conditions were accepted, and thanks conveyed to the Mayor and Corporation.

In December the Weekly Board sustained the loss, through death, of Thomas Darwell, Esq., Deputy-Treasurer.

1844 Dr. James Lomax Bardsley resigned the office of Physician, after 20 years' service, and was elected one of the consulting Physicians. Dr. Matthew A. E. Wilkinson succeeded. Dr. Bardsley was the first Physician in Manchester on whom the honour of knighthood had been conferred.

Mr. Joseph Holland resigned the office of House Apothecary, on entering into partnership with a private medical practitioner. Subsequently he was elected Superintendent of the Prestwich Lunatic Asylum, an office in which he distinguished himself for a long term of years, and afterwards retired on a substantial pension. Mr. Braithwaite succeeded.

Two questions having been submitted to Mr.

Milne, legal adviser of the Board, for consideration, viz. : 1st—Whether the Infirmary Board had power to enlarge the existing Infirmary by the addition to it of that part of the building used as a Lunatic Asylum ; and 2nd—Whether the Lunatic Asylum Board had power to purchase land for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum, better arranged and adapted for the treatment and care of the insane, made reply that on the first question no doubt could be entertained ; but that on the second the aid of Parliament would be required, by reason of the restraints of the Statutes of Mortmain. A petition to Parliament was accordingly ordered to be prepared, to which the corporate seal should be attached, praying for a dispensation of the Standing Orders. The Bill having passed the Standing Orders of the House of Commons, and secured the assent of the Lords, received the Royal confirmation, on July 8th.

The Rev. Mr. Bawdwen resigned the Chaplaincy.

Dr. Chaytor died, and Dr. Satterthwaite was elected a Physician in his stead, a post he did not long retain, having relinquished it for that of schoolmaster, at an establishment erected for educational purposes nearly midway between Alderley Edge and Wilmslow.

Mr. Edward Tomlinson resigned the office of House Surgeon at the expiry of the usual term,

and received a laudatory and well-merited letter of thanks, &c., from the Board. Mr. John Woodward succeeded, and Mr. George Bowring received the appointment of Physicians' Clerk.

A crowded and unhealthy state of the House was once more recorded, and a recrudescence of hospital fever. Steps were taken for securing better ventilation of the wards, and architect's plans and estimates produced, and approved.

1845 January. The report of a Committee for a suggested alteration in the Baths was adopted, with an outlay not exceeding £400.

A pew in the Collegiate Church was rented for the use of the Resident Medical Officers, and a brass plate affixed reserving its use. Another pew in St. Paul's Church was allotted to the use of the Matron and servants for the time being.

May. Mr. Milne, solicitor, submitted Counsel's opinion on the relative position of the Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum, n regard to their respective funds, from which it appeared that the property and effects of the Lunatic Asylum could not legally be transferred to the Infirmary, and that the two Institutions had distinct and separate rights, which could not be alienated without a breach of trust.

A General Special Board Meeting followed, to consider the necessity of enlarging the Infirmary,

so as to meet the exigency of increased population, and the best mode of accomplishing the same. This general gathering of Trustees was held on the 2nd of July, and was preceded by the usual amount of correspondence extending over several weeks, some Trustees advocating an adoption of one procedure, whilst others favoured a contrary plan, as usually happens on like controversies. At this time the full accommodation for patients was 192, 125 beds being devoted to the surgical department, and 67 to the medical. The wishes of the Trustees were furthered by the Committee of the Lunatic Asylum agreeing to convey their estate to the Infirmary on an equitable financial adjustment, with a proviso to build elsewhere. The Board's suggestions met with approval, the Treasurer observing that, although there might be pros and cons, those who knew most about the Infirmary, knew also that it could not be better placed than where it was.

June. Lord Francis Egerton was solicited to become President, by reason of the loss these Charities had sustained through the death of the Earl of Stamford, and was pleased to accede to the wishes of the Trustees.

A preliminary understanding was come to with the Lunatic Hospital Committee that, with the view of meeting the wants of the Infirmary, for its

enlargement, they were willing to cede such lands and buildings as were required for the purpose, at an equitable valuation, subject to confirmation by the general body of Trustees, the amount to be paid to them by the Infirmary. This projected valuation was to be limited to the price of their buildings, and release from their portion of chief rent.

A Special General Meeting followed, to discuss the projected enlargement, and take measures for its fulfilment. 1,850 square yards of land, with the buildings thereon, were taken from the Lunatic Asylum, and appropriated to the Infirmary. The building materials were sold, and the chief rent capitalised. In October the deed of transfer was drafted, and the common seal ordered to be affixed.

In consideration of the expenses of removal to which the Lunatic Asylum Board would be put, they requested that the loan of £3,000 made to the Infirmary in 1834 might be repaid.

Measures were taken for an entire reorganisation of the Infirmary and Dispensary.

A tabulated statement was prepared, from which it was shown that patients were sent into the Infirmary from 12 out-townships, the subscriptions from which amounted to £648, and the number of patients to 265, each costing on an average £2. 9s.

Sir Oswald Mosley and Mark Philips, Esq., were this year elected Vice-Presidents.

1846 January. The desirability of selling the offal, and the undesirability of keeping pigs any longer, was entertained.

In addition to the receipt of any liberal subscriptions and benefactions already made, the Clergy of all denominations were again requested to preach sermons and collect subscriptions towards the Building Fund.

February. An offer was made by Mr. J. W. Knight to sell his property in Stockport Etchells to the Lunatic Hospital Committee, comprising 37 acres 1 rood and 14 perches, for £3,500, subject to an annual fixed rent of 17s. 6d. This area being in excess of the 30 acres to which the authorities were limited, Messrs. Salis Schwabe and Mr. J. C. Harter agreed to become purchasers of the overplus, and hold it for the sole benefit of the Asylum. A deed, confirmatory of the above arrangements, was made in April, and the corporate seal affixed thereto. The loan of £3,000 above-named was paid back by the Infirmary Board, and the purchase money for the building materials of the Lunatic Hospital also discharged, the Treasurer of the Asylum having given possession, and intimated that all the patients would be removed in June. The Lunatic Hospital

Committee, being still possessors of 1,850 yards of land and buildings in Portland Street and Parker Street, were approached by the Infirmary Board to learn how far they would be willing to concede the same, and at what price, so as to enable the latter to carry out the intended alterations of the Infirmary on a sufficiently extensive scale. Accepting this view of the situation, the Lunatic Hospital Committee agreed to convey to the Infirmary the land at less than a nominal value, as follows, viz.: that 1,693 square yards, less the buildings thereon, should be offered at £5 per yard, or £8,465; and that the remaining quantity of 157 yards required for widening Parker Street four yards, should be sold to the Manchester Corporation at the same price.

August. A Special General Board Meeting was convened to receive the sanction of the Trustees for carrying out the intended alterations and enlargements of the Infirmary and Dispensary in accordance with plans submitted by Mr. Lane, architect, which had been adopted by the Building Committee, and received the approval of the Medical Board.

In November, the Lunatic Hospital Committee were requested to state their readiness to sell the reserved buildings above-named, and required an additional £12,000 for the same. As this large sum could not be abstracted from the Building Fund,

the Corporation was approached, and granted £4,500 towards the amount asked, in consideration of Parker Street and Bath Street being widened along the whole of their respective lengths. The remaining sum was liberally contributed by the property owners in Parker Street, of which number Messrs. Fletcher and Faulkner were prominent, and also by public liberality.

The Infirmary land was thus freed from control of the Asylum.

1847 January. The executors of Mr. John Owens paid a legacy of £1,000, less duty, to the Charity.

An opinion was expressed by the Board to the effect that it would be more expedient to discontinue the Baths rather than expend a large sum in the erection of new ones, rendered necessary by a widening of Bath Street.

March. Mr. James Ainsworth resigned his office of Honorary Surgeon, after having held the appointment 40 years, after which he received the honorary distinction. Mr. William Watson Beever was elected his successor.

April. The expediency of appointing three Dispensary Surgeons to take exclusive charge of the Senior Surgeons' out-patients, and of all surgical home-patients, with a succession to vacancies, subject to the sanction of the Treasurer and Deputy-

Treasurers, was considered and adopted at a Special General Board Meeting, together with a distinct understanding that the rule relating to a retirement of Senior Surgeons at the age of 60 years should be observed. These newly-created offices were first filled by Messrs. Dumville, Smith, and Southam, to whom privileges of attending consultations, operations, use of library, &c., were extended, as members of the Honorary Surgical Staff.

Mr. Thomas Markland resigned the Treasurership, and Mr. James Collier Harter was elected his successor.

By the resignation of Dr. Satterthwaite, Dr. Charles Bell, nephew of Sir Charles Bell, became Physician.

June. Temporary accommodation having been provided for lunatic patients pending their removal to the Asylum in course of erection elsewhere, and their Hospital on the Infirmary grounds having been taken down, arrangements were made, on a becoming scale, for laying the foundation-stone of the projected south wing of the Infirmary, the estimated cost of which was £30,000, towards which £21,500 had already been subscribed. In length this wing was to extend 1,190 feet, to be 58 feet broad, and 50 feet high. The foundation-stone, weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons, was

laid by Mr. Thomas Markland, with befitting ceremony, in the presence of the officials, subscribers, and a large concourse of spectators, for whose accommodation stands had been erected. Suitable speeches were made on the occasion, followed by a public dinner in the evening, at the Albion Hotel, given in honour of Mr. Markland, at which Mr. Harter presided, who, amongst other observations, said that "from the liberality of some friends, the property was so arranged that it would for ever be consecrated to the purposes of the Charity, so that no future body of Trustees could ever at all impede or interfere with the property." Mr. Alderman Neild also remarked "that to have removed it (as some had desired), or to have devoted the Infirmary to any other object, would have stamped eternal infamy on the town."

Later on in this same year, *i.e.*, November 3rd, a corresponding function was enacted at Stockport Etchells, in which township land had been acquired for erecting the new Lunatic Asylum, calculated to accommodate 80 patients, with sufficient capacity for any future extensions. The purchase price of the lands at Stockport Etchells was £2,767. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this sister institution was performed by Mr. Thomas Townend, who had been Treasurer for the preceding

13 years. Representatives of both Boards were present, and a goodly number of persons of influence and standing in and around Manchester, together with Mr. Lane, the architect. A lunch followed at the residence of Mr. Le Mare, of a semi-public character.

1848 February. The Corporation of Manchester paid into the Infirmary £1,500, the price of land purchased in Parker Street and George Street, and £4,500 for further lands in Bath Street and Parker Street, in March following. The quantity taken represented 972 square yards.

Doctor James Davenport Hulme died, and Dr. Renaud succeeded, after a close contest, the poll being even, and the election decided in his favour by the casting vote of the Treasurer.

Shortly following, Dr. Richard Baron Howard died, after a painful and protracted illness, much to the regret of his colleagues and the Board. Mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. Beever, a private subscription was started, and a monument, executed by Mr. Theed, erected in the Domestic Chapel to perpetuate his memory.

Dr. Watts succeeded to this vacancy.

May. By reason of the change of locality in the Lunatic Asylum, a modification of the rules was

rendered necessary; but it was enacted that the Infirmary Board should continue to elect the Resident Medical Officer and Matron, and that the Senior Physicians and Surgeons be visitors and members of the Professional Staff, as heretofore.

During the whole of this and the preceding year, building operations were in progress towards the erection of a north wing, to correspond with that which was already completed and occupied on the south side of the Infirmary, and for which separate contributions had been made, though insufficient in amount for the purpose. Fortunately it so happened that Mademoiselle Jenny Lind (the Swedish Nightingale) had accepted engagements to sing at Manchester in the Autumn, whose performance here, as elsewhere, had created unbounded enthusiasm. At the solicitation of her friend, Mr. Salis Schwabe, Treasurer of the Lunatic Hospital, this estimable lady agreed to return to Manchester after a completion of engagements at Liverpool, and give two concerts gratuitously towards making good the deficit of the North Wing Building Fund, which promise was redeemed shortly before Christmas.

One concert was given in the Concert Hall, and the other in the Free Trade Hall, at each of which Signor Lablache, Madame Lazono, and others took

part. The audiences numbered 4,000 in all, and the net receipts realised £2,512. 18s. 11d.

1849 These two wings were calculated to hold 220 beds, only 200 of which were to be occupied without special permission. The additional annual cost for such increase was calculated at £2,000; and all this while subscriptions were falling off. Early in this year, measures were taken to augment the demands made on the Charity, in which Mr. Harter took a prominent part. He addressed a circular-letter to the entire body of Trustees explaining that, for several years, the annual income had fallen very far short of the outgoings, and that for the preceding year the deficit had amounted to £1,665, notwithstanding the observance of a strict economy in every department of the Institution. He contrasted the circumstances of the Infirmary between the years 1811 and 1848, and showed that, with the population of the parish nearly trebled, with the number of patients nearly trebled, and with the wealth of the district increased to an incalculable degree, the annual subscriptions were less by £227 than they were 38 years ago; also, that to maintain the Hospital in its then existing state of efficiency a permanent annual addition of £2,000 would be necessary, and a much larger sum when the contemplated additions were made operative.

Date.	Population of Manchester, Salford, and Chorlton-on-Medlock.	No. of Patients.	Out and Home Patients.	Total.	Annual Subscriptions. £
1811	142,751	932	6,925	7,857	4,930
1848	400,000	1,713	24,974	26,687	4,703

£11,423 had been raised, towards which sum the operative classes contributed £396; and considerable legacies were received, from amongst other sources, £2,000 were granted as a proportion of the fund for distribution from the Secretary of the now extinct Voluntary Society for the Prosecution of Felons, the sanction of Parliament having been obtained previously.

Mr. Robert Thorpe resigned his appointment of Honorary Surgeon, through failing health, and Mr. William Smith was elected in his stead, in succession to the previous appointment held by him as Dispensary Surgeon.

Mr. Braithwaite resigned his office of House Apothecary; and it was ordered that, henceforward, successors to this trust should be designated Resident Medical Officers.

Owing to the increased expenditure to which the Governors of the Lunatic Asylum had been put, they requested that the sum of £5,000 might be lent to them from out of the funded property of the Infirmary, at 4% interest, which was granted on

a guarantee by Messrs. Harter, Townsend, and Schwabe, for repayment.

1850 The extraordinary efforts made during the two preceding years had been so far crowned with success as to very nearly balance income with expenditure; but further support would be needed before the Board was in a position to make extensive alterations, which they purposed doing, in the central portion of the building.

Forty-two volumes of medical books, in French, and other continental languages, the property of the late Mr. Malyn, a former pupil, were presented to the Library by his widow.

1851 Dr. Samuel Argent Bardsley died at a ripe age. He was a tall, spare, and dignified-looking gentleman, who wore his hair powdered, and carried a cane. His portrait hangs in the Board Room of the Infirmary. Another portrait, of Mr. Robert Thorpe, was presented to the Infirmary by Mr. James Hatton, which hangs in the Board Room, and is a life-like representation.

Dr. Lyon, having relinquished practice, deemed it incumbent on him to tender his resignation as one of the Honorary Staff of Physicians, he having always regarded the office as involving duties as well as privileges; but at the unanimously expressed

desire of his colleagues, coupled with that of the Board, he allowed his resignation to be withdrawn.

The north wing of the Infirmary was nearing completion, and alterations and improvements in the centre building were determined on.

August. The north and south wings having been completed, furnished, and occupied, operations were begun on the centre building, consisting of underpinning the foundation walls, and other minor details, the Treasurer advancing £250 to defray the cost.

Mr. Radford, Secretary, died.

1852 Mr. John Sanderson died at the age of 80 years. It is on record that, in 1794, when engaged as an operative weaver, he met with an accident, and was brought to the Infirmary; that on his recovery he was engaged in a subordinate capacity, and afterwards raised, in 1807, to be Governor of the Lunatic Hospital, and so continued till its removal in 1846, when he retired, and became a benefactor to the Infirmary in a sum of £4,500.

May. A practical reconstruction of the central building, in unison with that of the two wings, was determined on, at a cost of £6,000. This scheme necessitating a removal of the clock, the Board decided to erect the present dome for its reception,

and the Corporation of Manchester contributed £1,000 towards this end.

An Act of Parliament was obtained to unite the Fever Hospital and its possessions with the Infirmary, Dispensary, and Lunatic Asylum, the property to be invested in the Infirmary Corporation conditionally to a provision made by the same for the support of 80 beds for fever patients, under the management of the Infirmary. Power was given by this enactment to sell all lands and buildings formerly belonging to the Fever Hospital, together with power to purchase rents, and perform covenants.

At this date, and in consequence of the Poor-law Guardians, as previously stated, having made a separate provision for paupers stricken with fevers, the House of Recovery seldom held more than 40 patients at any one time.

Acting under provisions of the foregoing Act, the Board, in November, sold 1,142 yards of land, fronting Portland Street, to Messrs. Kershaw, for warehouse purposes, for £5,062, subject to a chief rent of £300. In like manner, another plot of land adjoining, had shortly before been sold to Mr. James Brown for £11,440, with a chief rent of £647. (*Vide* report, March 6th, 1861.)

December. Mr. Ald. Neild, late Treasurer of the

House of Recovery, conveyed to the Treasurer of the Infirmary stock warrants valued £21,508. 19s. 1d., to be transferred to the Infirmary account.

Sir Oswald Mosley, by deed, granted to the Infirmary all his rights in the Infirmary Pond.

1853 Mr. Salis Schwabe, Treasurer of the Lunatic Asylum, and Deputy-Treasurer of the Infirmary, died of scarlet fever, to the regret of his colleagues and the public generally, in whose charitable works he had taken an enlightened and munificent interest.

In furtherance of the resolve to reconstruct the centre building, formulated in 1851, the Board now decided to take down and erect anew the back and front walls, and so bind them together that they would be competent to sustain the dome or clock tower, to be erected after a design by Sir Charles Barry.

The desirability of retaining or abolishing the Infirmary Pond also occupied serious attention, and came under a joint consideration of the Board and the Corporation of Manchester, the Board not feeling justified in expending trust funds on any such undertaking, without some such financial co-operation and assistance. Several conferences followed before any understanding was come to on this subject, which was only satisfactorily adjusted and

completed three years later on, as recorded in 1856.

Provision had now to be made for the reception and treatment of fever patients, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament recently passed, and the original intention was to erect a one-storied building in Parker Street for this purpose, calculated to hold the full number of 80 beds. This suggestion met with considerable opposition from many Trustees, as also from the civic authorities, from which latter body a proposal emanated that the practice, followed in the London hospitals with such success and satisfaction, of mixing fever patients with others, should be adopted in the Infirmary. After a carefully conducted investigation, a proposal was made and adopted: that instead of mixing fever patients with others not similarly circumstanced, it would be more suitable to appropriate three wards at the end of the upper story of the south wing for this purpose, sufficient for the accommodation of 45 patients, and to separate this part of the building from any other, by the use of screened partitions and a separate staircase. These arrangements were made, and patients received in July, 1855.

Mr. James Ainsworth died, and Dr. Peter Wood, having gone to reside in Southport, sent in his resignation.

Dr. Henry Browne was elected Physician.

1854 The Infirmary having now been reconstructed at a cost of £49,167, an adverse balance of £2,643 remained, which was privately made good; but the expenses towards financing new beds were calculated to represent an annual addition of £1,500 towards maintenance, whereas the Treasurer had already to report an adverse balance due to him over and above the one already named. A further general appeal to the public therefore became necessary, and as in times past, ministers of all denominations were asked to preach sermons in aid of the funds for clearing off arrears, and supplying the newly acquired obligations.

Mr. Hatton presented a portrait of Mr. James Ainsworth.

1855 The 24th of February was a day made memorable in the annals of the Infirmary, by a large and influential gathering of Trustees in the Board Room, to recognise and express appreciation of the services rendered to the Infirmary by the Treasurer, Mr. James Collier Harter, through whose unwearied exertions, extending over six years, the Institution had been remodelled and re-edified. This unique compliment took the form of presenting two full-length portraits of Mr. Harter, subscribed for by 323 Trustees—one painted by Sir John Watson

Gordon for the Board Room, and the other for Mr. Harter's family. Mr. Harter's tried friend and colleague, the Rev. Canon Clifton, occupied the chair, and Mr. Alderman Neild, in an eloquent speech, made the presentations to him, as a well-earned tribute of regard, whose name would ever be associated with the best interests of the Institution.

November. The rule formerly applicable to the mode of electing Honorary Physicians and Surgeons was amended, whereby canvassing for votes and personal solicitation was abolished.

This extended equally to Assistant Surgeons.

Mr. Wilson resigned the office of Honorary Surgeon, by reason of declining health, and Mr. Arthur Dumville succeeded in rotation. Mr. Turner also sent in his resignation, and Mr. G. Southam was elected.

The two vacancies thus created were filled by Mr. F. A. Heath and Mr. Edward Lund, as Assistant Surgeons.

By the death of Mr. Edward Tomlinson, Mr. George Bowring became Assistant Surgeon.

Dr. Charles Bell resigned through failing health, and Dr. William Roberts was elected.

A satisfactory report of the working of the new Lunatic Asylum was presented, showing an increase

in the number of admissions, with advantages derived from treatment.

1856 The long-contemplated resolve to abolish the Infirmary Pond, and in so doing effect other alterations, was now carried to completion. In consideration of the area, till now covered with water, being drained off, filled in with earth, and the surface flagged, together with a portion of the space thus obtained being devoted to public use, subject to such restrictions as were desirable in the interests of the Infirmary, and subject also to the remainder being devoted to a widening of Piccadilly, the Corporation agreed to subscribe £3,000, and themselves undertake to make the change at their own cost. For the widening of Piccadilly at the Portland Street end, the Infirmary Trustees ceded 704 square yards of their freehold. The time had now arrived when sites suitable for the erection of statues to Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington were being sought for, and it was decided that they could be placed advantageously in their present positions. This was done accordingly by private subscriptions, after the advice of Sir Joseph Paxton had been accepted, one part of whose suggestions consisted in the placing of wide stone basins for fountains on the esplanade, which were afterwards removed, as having formed receptacles for dirt rather than being desirable additions. The statue to John Dalton had been previously set up in 1855.

1857 A vacancy in the office of President occurred by

the death of the Earl of Ellesmere, whose successor in the title was pleased to accept this distinction.

The stringent rule, making a compulsory retirement of the Honorary Physicians and Surgeons at the age of 60 years, was so far relaxed as to modify it into a voluntary resignation of active obligations in the hospital wards.

A vacancy in the office of Junior House Surgeon having occurred, the choice fell to the lot of Mr. Elliot, as against Mr. William Broadbent, whereupon this latter gentleman, who had been a distinguished student in the Pine Street School of Medicine, went to London, became Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, and is at the present time a leading member of his profession, a Baronet, and Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

During the period of the Art Treasures Exhibition, when hotel accommodation was inadequate for a reception of all the visitors to Manchester, the disused Fever Hospital was fitted up, and rented by Mr. Donald, who paid a temporary sum of £200 for the same to the Treasurer, and caused it to be known as "The Art Treasures Hotel." The building was devoted to a like use for 12 months following, under a separate tenancy, and an advanced rent of £300.

Very liberal donations, legacies, and benefactions were received.

1858 Mr. F. Crace Calvert made a report to the Board which stated that from experiments made by him

on the night of August 4th, more carbonic acid was found in the wards than in the outside air, although the windows were open.

Mr. John Woodward, Resident Medical Officer, died, by which event the Infirmary lost the services of a very efficient servant. He was succeeded by Mr. Day, who also died in 1863, at the Hospital, from typhus fever.

1859 Dr. Renaud, having made a classed catalogue of all the books in the Infirmary Library, received the thanks of both Boards, together with a handsomely bound copy of the same interleaved, presented by the Weekly Board.

Apprentices' fees were reduced from four to three hundred pounds, and the period limited to five years.

A new diet table was prepared and adopted, much to the advantage of the inmates.

An official return was made, showing the yearly and daily number of inmates and officers accommodated in the Hospital in the several three preceding years, from which it appeared that in November of this year, including officers, nurses, and servants, there were 314 persons, as against 202 in 1834, and 232 in 1844; also that the weekly cost per head had advanced from 4s. 5d. to 5s. 11d; that the proportion of nurses was as eight and a half to patients, as against one to each 12; that the cubic space per patient was 1,200 cubic feet, as against 800; and that within the periods named 234 fever patients had

been received and treated. From a return extending over a period of 10 years, it appeared that the average annual number of accidents treated in the House was 1,009, as against 1,896 in the general medical and surgical patients then domiciled.

1860 May. A steady diminution in the number of fever patients having been observed, and at this date the wards being empty, whereas more room was needed for general admissions, the Board, concurrently with the recommendation of the Medical Committee, decided to curtail the space previously allotted for their reception, and by so doing make provision for a larger number of medical and surgical beds, together with an avoidance of overcrowding, from which cause principally the surgical wards were reported from time to time to be unhealthy.

July. Seats were fixed on the esplanade by the civic authorities, for accommodating the public, together with an understanding that should any inconvenience or ground of complaint arise, it would receive the immediate attention of the Council.

Mr. Harter made a donation of £802 towards balancing a loss the Institution had sustained from the default of Mr. Southam, a former Secretary.

Further complaints of unhealthy conditions having been reported, a thorough investigation revealed some defects in ventilation, in the latrines, bedding, and area assigned to each occupant of beds.

The latrines were accordingly re-arranged, the

ward walls painted, the cubical air space for surgical patients increased to 1,451 feet, and 1,270 for the medical inmates, with a better system of ventilation, and other alterations and additions made at the suggestion of Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, architect.

The Infirmary sustained a great loss by the death of Canon Clifton, Deputy-Treasurer of both Institutions, and sole Treasurer of the Lunatic Asylum, who had been unremitting in his care and attention to both Charities, and in every way a true friend and efficient coadjutor to the Trustees generally.

September. Dr. Wilkinson and Mr. Southam made careful inspections and investigations into the sanitary conditions of the principal hospitals of Paris and London, and reported that, notwithstanding some had been reconstructed on a new pavilion principle, and that the Manchester Infirmary was not free from defects, they unhesitatingly affirmed that it bore favourable comparison in general arrangements, alike sanitary and medical, with any other Hospital.

1861 Mr. J. C. Harter, finding his health impaired, and having lost the co-operation and counsel of his tried friend and colleague, Canon Clifton, gave notice of an intention of retiring from the arduous duties involved by the Treasurership, whereupon a Special General Board of Trustees met to receive his resignation, and appoint his successor. The sentiments of the Medical Committee on the occasion will be most fittingly conveyed in the words of the

following testimonial: "We beg to express our deep regret on your retirement from the Treasurership, and we assure you our sorrow is greatly increased by a knowledge that your impaired health demands relaxation from the anxieties of office. Your judgment guided, and your spirit animated the extensive improvements which have been completed by your tenure of office, and we congratulate you that your efforts have been crowned with success. Your great consideration for the poor, and your many noble and unostentatious acts of charity, cause your name to be cherished in the sincerest feelings of esteem and regard, whilst your strict impartiality, honesty of purpose, and true fidelity to the best interests of the Infirmary will ever be held in affectionate remembrance. We fervently hope that with renewed health you may long continue to enjoy a life which has been conspicuously marked by undeviating courtesy to ourselves, by sound judgment, and by enlarged philanthropy."

The Board conveyed to Mr. Harter their unanimous and heartfelt acknowledgment of the very efficient manner in which he had, for a period of 14 years, presided over the interests of the Infirmary; and, at the General Meeting of Trustees, where many of Manchester's leading citizens were gathered around, speeches were made, memorable for their mingled tones of praises and regrets, to him who then sat in the presidential chair for the last time,

and though visibly affected by these cordial manifestations, was yet enabled to address thanks and recognition to, perhaps, the most distinguished audience ever assembled in a crowded Board Room.

Though no longer Treasurer, Mr. Harter relaxed nothing of the interest in the Institution in which he had taken so prominent a share, and where his personal influence was unrivalled; but he did not long survive his official severance, though his last act was performed within its precincts, where, on the morning of March 8th, the following year, he was present, but feeling ill, went home, and shortly afterwards passed away peacefully, painlessly, and unconsciously. The funeral was public, and made the more noteworthy from a large concourse of poor persons who lined the road, and who had been indebted to their benefactor for help in need, and sympathy with their sorrows and sufferings.

The Board erected a tablet in the Infirmary to record Mr. Harter's services, and preserve his memory.

Mr. Murray Gladstone was elected Treasurer.

In the early part of this year, the Infirmary sustained another loss by the death of Mr. George Faulkner, one of the Deputy-Treasurers, who for more than 30 years had presided over the interests of the Fever Hospital, until it became an integral part of the Infirmary proper. In addition to having subscribed £1,000 towards the rebuilding of this

Charitable Institution, Mr. Faulkner left a legacy to it of another £1,000.

The residue of the debt from the Lunatic Asylum to the Infirmary, viz., £1,500, was discharged.

A large number of choice engravings, many of them proof impressions, was presented to the Infirmary by Messrs. Grundy, Agnew, Greaves, and Colnaghi, to be hung in the wards when suitably framed, for the delectation of the patients.

Dr. George Lyon, Consulting Physician, died.

1863 A proposal made by Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to tax accumulated funds of Charitable Institutions, was resisted generally, and finally withdrawn.

Lord Derby accepted the office of President, vacant through Lord Stamford's death.

Notwithstanding all that had previously been effected, the weekly reports of the healthiness of the surgical wards was not uniformly satisfactory, and the services of Mr. Waterhouse were again called for, through which some effectual additions to ventilation were completed.

The Infirmary made a limited loan to the Lunatic Asylum for the erection of detached villas.

Mr. Samuel Fletcher died, a Deputy-Treasurer of more than 30 years' duration, and at all times a liberal and generous benefactor.

The death of Mr. J. Rowland Day, Resident Medical Officer, also happened, from his having contracted typhus fever in the discharge of his

official duties, much to the regret of everyone intimately acquainted with the Hospital. His funeral was conducted at the Board's expense, and attended by a deputation from themselves, and the Medical Committee.

1864 In January, Dr. Reed was elected successor to Mr. Day, and became a very dominant personage in the future conduct and management of the Institution, through whose medium many changes were effected both within and without the Infirmary, some desirable, and others perhaps of questionable prudence.

Mr. Murray Gladstone resigned the Treasurership, and Mr. Hugh Birley was elected his successor, Mr. Gladstone continuing, however, to take an active interest in the Institution.

The experiences of the Crimean war, and the writings of Mr. Charles Dickens, had paved the way towards an improved system of nursing, alike in Hospitals, and for invalids otherwise circumstanced. The initiative in Manchester was taken by Mr. T. Turner, Dr. Noble, and Mr. E. Reuss, who approached the Infirmary Governors having this end in view, with the result that a beginning was made of the system for trained nursing which has since developed into an establishment on a permanent basis, equally available for the needs of the Infirmary, and for the general community.

In September, a proposal from the Corporation, made through the Mayor, was submitted to the

Board for purchasing the site on which the Infirmary stands for erecting on it the projected new Town Hall; and was declined unanimously, together with an intimation that it could not be abandoned for any purpose whatever.

The need of some subsidiary Medical Charity in the Hulme division of the City having been realised, a deputation waited on the Board to learn how far such an establishment could be affiliated to the Infirmary; but received in reply that it was best to officer and manage it as a public Dispensary on the same footing as those already existing in Ancoats, Pendleton, and Chorlton, the Infirmary out-patients' obligations being already more than sufficiently extended.

In December, the Board of Guardians made an annual grant to the Infirmary of £50, conditionally to destitute persons, not actually in receipt of parish relief, being attended in sickness by the constituted professional authorities.

Mr. William Neild, who had served the office of Deputy-Treasurer, died, through which event the Infirmary sustained the loss of a truly sagacious and benevolent friend and coadjutor.

1865 The plot of ground on which the Fever Hospital in Aytoun Street was built, measuring 2,070 square yards, was sold to Mr. Alexander Collie, for £21,000, and is now represented in the "Grand Hotel."

Mr. Oswald Milne resigned the Solicitorship, and was succeeded in this responsible office by Mr. Nicholas Earle.

At the solicitation of Dr. Reed, the Board consented to the erection of a coach-house and stable on the land facing Parker Street, contrary to a verbal understanding made with the owners of the warehouses when they gave liberal donations to the former Building Fund. From this breach of covenant, the Trustees lost indirectly £9,000, Mr. Keymer, successor to Mr. Samuel Fletcher, having by codicil changed a legacy of £10,000 into £1,000, after assigning his reason for so doing. Some extenuation for setting up these unsavoury buildings, at a cost of more than £300, may be found in the circumstance that the desirability of establishing a Convalescent Home, within a compassable distance from Manchester, in direct association with the Infirmary, had recently taken a practical shape; and that Cheadle Hall had been secured for this purpose, in which 11 patients were already domiciled, for whose conveyance and visitation a private carriage had been considered necessary.

But, it so fell out, that residents in the village and neighbourhood protested against a prospect of having so many invalids constantly in their midst; and as a consequence, the hall and grounds were re-purchased from the private subscribers at an advanced price. Then it was that Mr. Robert Barnes most generously placed £10,000 at the Board's disposal, for the purchase of a small estate on which a more commodious building might be erected, to be officered and managed from the

Infirmary, on lines similar to those adopted at the Lunatic Asylum, and be designated "The Barnes Convalescent Home," as a permanent record of the donors' enlightened liberality and benevolent intentions.

Before any further proceedings were taken towards a validity of these projected arrangements being made, it became necessary to learn how far they would be in accord with the conditions laid down in the last-obtained Act of Parliament, which had not given powers to acquire other land than such as belonged to the Trust, at the time of its being granted. An application to the Charity Commissioners elicited a reply that the Trustees could lawfully include this undertaking.

The estate on which this Hospital is erected covers 23 acres of land, which was obtained from the Trustees of Sir L. Bamford Hesketh, at the price of £3,190.

Mr. Barnes contributed in all £26,000 towards purchase money, buildings, and endowment; and Mr. Humphrey Nicholls, £10,000. A further contribution of £1,000, which should not be lost sight of, came from Mr. Job Hindley, who had received benefits within the Infirmary in 1826.

The House was completed and made ready for the reception of convalescents in the autumn of 1875, at a cost of £4,340.

1866 The yearly expenditure being again in excess of

income, an appeal for increased contributions was made to the leading merchants and manufacturers.

The fountains were removed from the esplanade, and an understanding come to that the ownership of land comprised "between the stumps and the dwarf wall" should be accounted the undoubted property of the Infirmary.

In contra-distinction to the resolution made in 1857, that the retirement of the Honorary Physicians and Surgeons after a service of 20 years on the Active Staff, should be a voluntary act on their part, a somewhat peremptory summons was issued from the Board to Drs. Watts and Ainsworth, and to Messrs. Jordan and Ransome, requiring them to send in a resignation of the offices held by them respectively. Mr. Jordan, a much and justly respected colleague, at once forwarded his resignation, as did the others after an interval of time, subject to their respective conveniences.

Dr. Simpson was elected Physician in the room of Dr. Ainsworth, whilst Messrs. F. Heath and E. Lund succeeded Messrs. Jordan and Ransome.

Dr. Renaud voluntarily resigned his office, and adhered to his resolution, though asked to reconsider it. Dr. Morgan succeeded.

1867 Mr., now Sir John Wm. Maclure, Bart., who had performed the duties of Secretary to the "Cotton Famine" Committee, laid the Trustees under a lasting obligation by successfully petitioning this Committee to appropriate a part of their surplus

capital towards building a Convalescent Hospital at Southport for the cotton manufacturing districts, whereby the Infirmary benefited to the extent of 12 beds. A like number was secured at the Devonshire Hospital, Buxton, whilst five were allotted to the Convalescent Hospital at Cheadle, and two to the Children's Sanatorium in Southport; in all 31 beds.

1868 In this year, fever and small-pox prevailed to an unusual extent; and notwithstanding much that had been written and said by Hospital Physicians in England and on the Continent about the advisability of admitting persons suffering from infectious diseases into general wards devoted to non-infectious complaints, and notwithstanding also that an isolated compartment had been set aside for their exclusive accommodation in the Infirmary, it became manifest that, here and there, nurses and others contracted both diseases, though in a general epidemic the producing cause was less evident. The Infirmary authorities consequently entered into arrangements with the Poor Law Guardians to share with them rooms in a disused factory for such as could be accommodated; and when this was no longer practicable, wooden sheds were erected on the Infirmary grounds for their reception and treatment.

The propriety of making suitable provision for the 80 beds for which the Trustees were responsible, then presented itself, and preliminary inquiries were instituted to discover a site suitable for a separate Fever Hospital. Attention was at

first directed to an unoccupied plot of ground between Queen's Road and Smedley Lane, and some advances made towards its purchase, but abandoned in favour of another estate at Monsall, which was finally purchased in 1871 at a cost of £5,571, towards which Mr. Robert Barnes again came to the aid of the Infirmary Trustees by a contribution of £9,000.

A beginning was made by an outlay of £960 on wooden erections, which shortly reached greater proportions, for patients for whom the Infirmary Trustees were not responsible. The Corporation advanced £500 to provide 50 beds for small-pox cases, together with a like sum for maintenance; and corresponding negotiations were entered into with other out-township Guardians, so that by the middle of 1872 the expenditure had advanced to £12,944.

Up to the year 1895 the Infirmary Board governed this establishment on lines similar to those observed at the Lunatic Asylum and Convalescent Hospital, their Honorary Officers being visitors. Since then, Monsall Fever Hospital, with all its responsibilities, has devolved on the civic authorities in their capacity of a Board of Health, after financial arrangements with the Infirmary Trustees had been adjusted.

A full-length portrait of Mr. Barnes, painted by Sir Francis Grant, was subscribed for, and now hangs in the Infirmary Board Room, as a fit

memorial of his enlightened benevolence; whilst a marble bust, executed by Noble, preserves his memory at the Convalescent Hospital.

A pathetic interest attaches to the circumstances under which the munificent gifts of Mr. Barnes and Mr. Nicholls were made to the Infirmary, each donor having lost by early death an only son, to whom some of the monies now devoted to charitable purposes might otherwise have gone towards an augmentation of their respective patrimonies.

1869 Lord Derby died, and at the solicitation of the Board, his son, and successor in the title, consented to become President.

1870 The Infirmary received £1,800 as an allotted share in a distribution of the Hospital Sunday Fund.

1871 By the death of Mr. Arthur Dumville, Mr. George Bowring became full Surgeon.

A proposal was made to build St. Mary's Hospital on the Infirmary land, but abandoned.

1872 In this year, a parting of the ways first became observable, when things old and new began to jostle one another, and interfere with the single-mindedness with which the bye-gone generations of Trustees had carried out their appointed tasks of building up, endowing, and governing an ancient charitable foundation on which the City could dwell with a becoming pride and satisfaction. Little by little a Medical School had most properly become attached to the Infirmary, nestled unobtrusively in an

adjoining street, founded by Mr. Turner, on the less stable basis of his predecessors, and designated "the Pine Street School of Anatomy and Medicine," from whence students had a ready access to the Infirmary wards. But the John Owens College, recently established, having outgrown its surroundings in Quay Street, had found a new and enlarged home in Rusholme, and thither the medical department of education adjourned. And so it came to pass that many persons of influence thought it desirable the Infirmary might advantageously be removed to some contiguous neighbourhood, and be rebuilt on an enlarged and more comprehensive scale. Circumstances favoured this suggestion, as Manchester was at this period, as were other towns, a prey to the epidemic diseases of fever, small-pox, erysipelas, and cholera, from the ravages of which the Infirmary did not escape scatheless, notwithstanding that from 1871 to the Autumn of 1875 the wards had been uniformly pronounced healthy. Preliminary meetings, alike private and public, had been held at intervals, to further and facilitate a removal, and sell the land belonging to the Infirmary at Piccadilly. Untimately a Quarterly Board Meeting was convened, to meet at the Old Town Hall, which was largely attended, and equally representative, when all the reasons for and against removal were advanced and duly weighed. By a majority of votes, the project was negatived, and the Trustees, for the third time, declined to part with their inherited

freehold for any collateral or pecuniary consideration whatever. They nevertheless determined that expert evidence should be taken to investigate the causes of unhealthiness which had been preferred, and by so doing learn how far they were removable, before coming to a definite conclusion. This was done accordingly. Expert evidence from the Home Office, and elsewhere, was obtained, and several removable defects and structural additions recommended, whilst the advantages derivable from a central site were emphasized. Subsequently, and after a duly appointed Committee had carried out all the suggested alterations and additions recommended, and reported thereon, an adjourned meeting was held at the Town Hall to receive the same, over which Lord Derby presided, and a subscription opened to defray the costs. From this time forward the healthiness of the wards has continued an unbroken record.

It only remains to say that the former custom of nominating Deputy-Treasurers to constitute a Board of Management, was abandoned in 1877, and an Elective Board composed of 21 Trustees substituted, over which Mr. Edward Stanley Heywood was chosen to preside, whilst the onerous duties of Treasurer were discharged by Mr. Goldschmidt. In other words, the combined duty of Chairman and Treasurer ceased when the new Board was constituted.

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